ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,996—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th March.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th March	19th April
22nd „	3rd May
5th April	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May „
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA, 9th March, 6th April, and 4th May.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 11th March.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 15, 1893

CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	3190	About 22nd March

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th „
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, February 22, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th March, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 11th March, at 10 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 9th March as an extra, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, etc., etc.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,996 tons, on the 9th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th March, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUN[illegible].
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept. [illegible]

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in ample style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES
IN EVERY DETAIL.

TRUNKS.	HATS.	DRESSING BAGS.
BAGS.	HELMETS.	DRESSING CASES.
PORTMANTEAUX.	HOSIERY.	DECK CHAIRS.
DECK-SHOES.	RUGS.	WRITING CASES.
STRAPS.	MAUDS.	HAMMOCKS.

CAMP FURNITURE.

VALISES AND HOLD ALL BAGS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

STORES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"VIKING" ESSENCES OF BEEF, CHICKEN AND MUTTON.

	Rs.	a.
Viking Liebig's Extract of Beef, small jars, 2 ozs.	1	0
„ „ „ „ large jars, 4 ozs.	1	14
„ Essence of Beef, in tins 2 ozs.	1	0
„ „ „ in Glass Jars, 2 ozs.	1	6
„ „ of Chicken, in Tins, 2 ozs.	1	10
„ „ „ in Glass Jars, 2 ozs.	2	0
„ Mutton, in Tins, 2 ozs.	1	6
„ „ in Glass Jars, 2 ozs.	1	12
„ Real Turtle Soup, ¼ pint size	2	2
„ „ „ ½ „	3	8
„ „ „ 1 „	6	8

SOLE AGENTS:— PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 6th and 7th March, 1893, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of CHAIRMAN of the Chamber in place of Mr. R. S. CAMPBELL proceeding to Europe.

The Ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., on each of the above day.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 24th February, 1893.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF HAJEE JAKERIA CUMMOO, HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE ABADOOL LATIFF, AND ABADOOL SACOOR, HAJEE ABADOOL LATIFF.

A DISTRIBUTION of 10 Per Cent. will be paid to Creditors on proof of their claims on or after the 15th instant.

SEDASHIV SHANKER WAGH,
Trustee, under the Deed of Composition.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1893, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1892.

II.—To declare a dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the place of Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and D. C. Shroff who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 1st March to Wednesday the 15th March, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st March 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned at 12 Noon on the 20th March, 1893, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

2.—Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3.—A deposit of Rs 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5.—The conditions fo the contract, deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A. M and 4 P. M.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, G. P. O., 13th February, 1893.

A NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA having decided to OFFER REWARDS for the PRODUCTION of DESIGNS and MODELS best adapted for MULE CARTS for the TRANSPORT use of the British Army in India, after practical test in India of a full-sized specimen, hereby announces the following Premia and conditions of award for a competition open to all nations:—

1ST PRIZE—750 (seven hundred and fifty) Pounds Sterling.
2ND PRIZE—500 (five hundred).
3RD PRIZE—375 (three hundred and seventy-five).
4TH PRIZE—250 (two hundred and fifty).
5TH PRIZE—125 (one hundred and twenty-five).

2.—The award of the above Premia will be entirely entrusted to a Jury composed as below:—

PRESIDENT:—
The Quarter Master General of the Army in India.

MEMBERS:—
An Officer detailed by the Director General of Ordnance in India.

An officer detailed by the Commissary-General-in-Chief in India, and three technical members selected from practical Cart or Carriage Builders, wheelwrights, Managers of Railway Carriage Works, or from such unofficial artisan experts as may be appointed by the Government of India.

The President to have the casting vote.

The decision of the Jury in any matter whatever connected with the award of Premia to be considered final, and equally binding upon competitors and upon the Government of India.

Any premium to be paid in India if desired, in rupees, at the exchange prevailing on the date of the award.

3.—The Secretary of State for India guarantees the payment of the Premia on the condition that the Jury certify that on the date fixed for closing the competition at least 25 (twenty-five) designs have been received from as many *bona fide* different competitors. It will be, however, entirely within the power of the Jury to withhold such Premia as it considers not sufficiently deserved by the merits of the designs.

4.—The question of cost being of the highest importance, the designs should give the estimated price in Pounds Sterling, or rupees, of a single cart delivered free on board in London or at Bombay, Calcutta or Allahabad.

As a guarantee of good faith on the part of the competitor as regards estimated cost, he will, if recommended for a premium receive in the first instance only one-half of such premium immediately on its award. He will, however, only receive the same proportion of the other half as represents the proportion by which he may have under-estimated the actual cost of the cart.

It is left to the jury to ascertain by tender in the open market, or by such other means as it considers suitable, what would be the cost of the cart to Government, and to make its award accordingly.

For example, a competitor wins the first premium of £750 for a design which he estimates to cost £20 per cart. He will at once receive £375. The Jury will then take such steps as it thinks advisable to determine the true market value of the cart, and having found it to be £30 or 50 per cent. more than the estimate, would give the designer a premium of £375, plus 50 per cent. on £375, or a total of £562½. If, however, the true market value agreed with the estimate, the competitor would receive the total premium of £750.

5.—The object desired to be attained by this competition is the production of a design, accompanied in all cases by a working model, for a military transport cart adapted to conditions which make the use of interchangeable metal parts for all important portions of the cart absolutely indispensable.

6.—Intending competitors wishing for the fullest details as to the kind of cart required will be supplied with further instructions on application to the Director of Stores, India Office, Westminster, London, S. W., or to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, British India.

Foreign competitors may obtain further particulars on application to the Secretaries of Her Britannic Majesty's Embassies or Legations at the respective capitals, but are recommended to apply, as notified above, to London or Calcutta.

7.—The designs and models framed in needful details should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.

No designs or models reaching Calcuta later than the 30th June 1893 will be allowed to compete. The time of transit for Parcel Post from London to Calcutta may be taken at 24 days.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERE'S
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts .... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints .... „ 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. | CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
INDIAN JEWELLERY,
SET WITH
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, SAPHIRES, CATS-EYES, &C.,
ON THURSDAY, 9TH MARCH, AT 2 P.M.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR CONNOISSEURS.

ON VIEW.
MONDAY 6TH, TUESDAY 7TH, WEDNESDAY 8TH MARCH.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KARACHI CLOTH MARKET COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,25,000.

Divided into 1250 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

(Of the above Rs. 1,25,000 the sum of Rs. 25,000 has already been subscribed by the Directors, and their friends and will be alloted in full.)

The balance of the Rs. 1,25,000 Share Capital viz: 1,00,000 is now offered for Subscription at The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Karachi.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—
Rs. 20 on Application.
Rs. 20 on Allotment.

Further calls not to exceed Rs. 20 ; each call to be made at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Esquire ; Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee and Co.
W. PARFITT, Esquire ; Messrs. A. McHinch & Co.
N. N. POCHAJI, Esquire ; Director, Karachi Steam Lighterage Coy., Ld.
JOOHARMAL PARAKH, Esquire ; Messrs. Savairam Tunsookhdas.
SHIVANDAS NAUMAL PANJUMAL, Esq., Broker, Bank of Bombay, Karachi.

BANKERS.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITOR.
E. LEGGETT, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.
MESSRS. JAMES CURRIE & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY, is formed to purchase the following Lands, Messuages and Premises situate in the Bunder quarter of the City of Karachi :—

A.—Plot No. 2 in the map marked Sheet C. No. 4, containing 3,559 square yards or thereabouts, held on a lease for 99 years, commencing from the 3rd January 1863, at an annual rental of Rs. 40-6-0 only.

B.—Plot No. 56 in the map marked Sheet C. No. 4 containing 246 square yards or thereabouts, held on a freehold Sanad.

At a cost of Rs. 10 per square yard, all the buildings thereon to be paid for at the price fixed by valuators to be appointed by the present owner and the Company.

And to erect thereon premises suitable for the purposes of a Cloth Market with quarters for the accommodation of those engaged in the cloth trade in the market.

The trade is conducted at present in small shops in cramped lanes in the native City where Dealers experience great inconvenience owing to the absence of suitable accommodation.

The want of a Cloth Market has long been experienced in Karachi and but for the difficulty of obtaining a convenient site the erection of one would not have been so long postponed.

This difficulty has now been overcome and, located as the proposed market will be in what is practically the centre of the business quarter of the City of Karachi and in the immediate proximity of the Import Yard, the Goods Railway Station, Bank of Bombay, the Custom House and the Native City, it cannot fail to be popular.

That the Cloth trade of Karachi is developing and warrants the construction of a commodious Market is shown by the following statistics taken from the Chamber of Commerce Annual Reports for the past ten years :—

Expressed in Rupees.	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade. European Manufacture.	Coasting Trade. Indian Manufacture.	Total Rupees.
1882	21,71,601	87,89,482	14,33,663	1,23,94,746
1883	20,61,497	92,42,679	12,47,397	1,25,51,173
1884	29,99,976	1,06,33,542	14,43,643	1,50,77,161
1885	51,30,649	1,02,02,488	16,18,755	1,69,51,892
1886	70,78,865	1,04,89,458	17,39,377	1,93,07,700
1887	1,26,24,358	1,04,72,469	16,24,581	2,47,21,408
1888	1,60,41,921	84,77,201	17,15,799	2,62,34,921
1889	1,72,02,938	88,85,347	21,62,620	2,82,50,905
1890	1,67,95,509	85,12,534	24,05,548	2,77,13,591
1891	1,55,46,820	99,26,408	28,18,401	2,82,91,629

The proposed Market will contain 101 shops the average dimensions of which may be taken at—

Ground Flour.	Upper Flour.
10'—3" + 18'	10'—3" + 9'

The average size of the shops now occupied by the trade is 10ft. + 12ft.

It is also proposed to erect in the Market hydraulic presses for the convenience of the cloth dealers.

A limited number of quarters will be constructed to be rented to men engaged in the trade in the Market.

The office accommodation on the upper storey of the premises now standing on plot No. 2 will not be disturbed.

The plans and estimates of the proposed buildings have been scrutinized by James Strachan, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Engineer to the Karachi Municipality, and the cost has been estimated at Rs. 61,104.

The capital of the Company will be absorbed approximately thus :—

Land 3,805, square yards at Rs. 10 per square yard	= Rs. 38,050
Buildings (to be taken over at a valuation)	= „ 20,000
New Buildings	= „ 61,104
Expenses and Contingencies	= „ 1,250
Reserve	= „ 4,596
	Rs. 1,25,000

The present average rental paid by dealers for their very indifferent accommodation is Rs. 20 per month and it is considered safe to estimate that the average rental for the Market shops will be Rs. 15 per month and that the quarters will be at once occupied at Rs. 3 per month.

A mercantile firm in Karachi has agreed to lease the office premises above mentioned on the upper storey of the buildings on plot No. 2 at Rs. 40 per month for a term of 10 years.

Assuming that only half the number of shops in the Market are at first occupied the result on these figures and allowing for ground rent, taxes, repairs, watching, lighting, insurance, administration and contingencies, is estimated at about 6 per rent, When, however, the shops are all occupied the return will probably be over 12 per cent.

The following contracts are to be entered into :—

A deed of sale from the present owner of the lands, &c., above described, to the Company.

A lease from the Company to the Lessee of the office premises on plot No. 2.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the above mentioned contracts together with the plans and estimates for the new buildings may be seen and further information obtained at the offices of the Bankers and Solicitor to the Company.

Applications for Shares should be made on the accompanying forms, and should be forwarded to the Company's Bankers accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit, and if paid by cheque, then payable to the order of the National Bank of India, Limited.

Subscription Lists will open on MONDAY, the 6th instant, and close on or before SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

Should no allotment be made, the amount deposited will be returned in full ; in case of a partial allotment, the surplus of the deposit will be appropriated for or towards the payment due on allotment, any remainder being refunded to the applicant.

In case the deposit being insufficient to cover the amount due on application and allotment the balance required must be paid forthwith.

Karachi, 1st March, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S "CONGO," arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th March, 1893.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS,

THE following SPECIAL RESOLUTION Passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank held on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1893, was duly confirmed at the Extraordinary Meeting assembled on the 28th idem.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

"That the New Articles and Regulations submitted to and approved of by this Meeting (and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof) be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles and Regulations be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles and Regulations of the Company in lieu of and to the exclusion of all existing Articles and Regulations thereof."

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st March, 1893.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE PRIZE-GIVING of the Scottish High Schools will be held in the TOWN HALL, TO-DAY, at 4-45 P.M., Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel ARNOTT, M. D., in the Chair.

RE ERNEST HAND, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ERNEST HAND, deceased, late of Waltair, in the District of Vizagapatam, in the Madras Presidency, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, who died at Waltair aforesaid on or about the 4th day of November, 1892, and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of whose estate throughout British India were granted on the 28th day of February, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., (the Constituted Attorney in Bombay of Sir HENRY SEYMOUR KING, the sole Executor appointed according to the tenor of the said Will) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office in Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator. Dated the 6th day of March, 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

LADY'S WATCH AND CHAIN.

GOLD, SMALL SIZE, OPEN CASE WATCH, by JAS. McCABE, with 18ct. GOLD FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAIN, weighing about Nine Tolas. The WATCH and CHAIN will be sold SEPARATE if required.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

POPULAR BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

For the relief of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 10 only.

COMPOUND GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.

Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tanin and Cayne ; most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, Cold, Cough, and other affections of the Throat. As. 12 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam ; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes ; is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says : "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..............14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at..............BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.
HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING.
PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SANFRANCISCO SINGAPORE. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING, and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible], High Holborn, LONDON.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carrie OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says : "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion ; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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THE

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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understood. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY :

Under date Sept 8th [illegible], Mr. Hill again writes ;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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„ 1880	£833,078
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„ 1891	£1,607,080

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ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
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Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

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THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

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The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to

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Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co. : its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
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At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System :—

At age 20 next birthday		Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	„	8	5	0
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INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

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or any Local Agent throughout India.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ballot for Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Prize-Distribution, Scottish Schools, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Prize-Distribution, Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Khadak, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Races, Extra Day.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Hall, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Thanksgiving Salvation Meeting, 7-30 p.m.

Dance at the Yacht Club.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 13th instant.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s Congo entered the dock on Saturday and the s.s. Ponani on Sunday, and the s.s. Bendi left it on Sunday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Thames and Iran entered the dock on Sunday and the s.s. Bisagno yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

Karel Wadi Fair.—The annual Fair of Syed Hassan Sahib Kadiri's Durga will take place at Karel Wadi, Thakurdwar Road, on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, and will continue for five days.

Reported Theft.—Mooljee Devidas, a merchant, living at Withalwadi, has reported to the police the theft of a small cash-box, containing gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 3,250. The complainant's suspicion rests upon his grandson, as he has disappeared since the discovery of the theft.

The Israelite School.—The prize-distribution of the Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association will take place, in the School Hall, No. 51, Israel Moholla, Khadak, at 4-30 p.m., to-day, when his Excellency Lord Harris, will preside.

Death of a Bhathia Merchant.—Mr. Vithudas Gocuidas, a Bhathia merchant of this city, died at the age of thirty-eight years on Sunday last, at his residence at the old Hanooman Lane, after a short illness. He was much respected in his community for his kind heart, amiable disposition, and reformed ideas.

The Scottish High School.—The prize-giving of the schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society, namely, the Byculla High School and the John Connon School, will take place, at 4-45 p.m., to-day, in the Town Hall, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott, M.D., in the chair. There will be some singing by the children of the schools, and in addition to the ordinary prizes, four Jardine gold medals and four of the Society's silver medals will be given away.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March	H. M. S. Camper'own	Clode.
Overture	The King's Lieutenant	E. Titl.
Gavotte	Charming	Boggetti.
Ballet Music	Gustave III. Act 5	Auber.
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire	Waldteufel.
Lancers	Her Majesty's	Solomon.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

Grand March	The Queen of Saba	Gounod.
Overture	Der Freyschutz	Weber.
Valse	Venis Reigen	Gu'g'l.
Gavotte	Amour	O. Stella.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
March	Monte Carlo	K. Kaps.

Theft on Boardship.—Mr. Thomas Bean, chief officer of the s. s. Kapurthala, which arrived in the Bombay harbour, on the 4th instant, has reported to the police that on the day before leaving Karachi for Bombay, he had occasion to look to his safe, which he found tampered with by somebody, and on examining the contents he found Rs. 1,230 in currency notes and cash stolen therefrom. The key of the safe was kept in an open drawer in his cabin, and he suspects a ship's servant of the theft. He had reported the matter to the Karachi police.

The Velibai Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary established in Punchvati, Nasik, 4,011 patients were treated in the month of February last. Amongst them 2,678 were Hindoos, 1,204 Mahomedans, 25 Parsis, and 104 Christians. Of the Hindoos, who were treated at the abovementioned dispensary 263 were from Punchvati, 1,846 from Nasik, and 569 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 9 were from Punchvati, 1,080 from Nasik, and 115 from adjacent villages; 25 Parsees from Nasik only; and of the Christians 29 were from Nasik, and 75 from surrounding villages. 29 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

The Bombay Branch of the National Phonographic Society.—Mr. L. W. Michael, the local secretary of the National Phonographic Society of London, has been devoting his energies to spreading the knowledge of shorthand writing. The advantages of acquiring this very useful and desirable qualification are so great, that Mr. Michael has been adopting every means of impressing the fact on the minds of those who ought to study it. It is satisfactory to note that his efforts have proved successful, as besides the society's own class of thirty boys, he has obtained the tuition of a like number of boys of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Benevolent Institution. It is only to be hoped that the other schools will now follow the example of this Institute, for nothing is more desirable than to be able to tutor the young mind for the study of this important art.

Cheap Residential Quarters for Poor Parsees.—Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Katrak, a leading merchant of Bombay, has been for some time past, advocating in the native press the provision of cheap house accommodation for poor Parsee families, similar to that near the old Grant Road station. He suggests a most eligible site for the purpose, namely, a large area of vacant ground adjoining Gilder Street on its east side. This piece of land belongs to one of the Petits, and Mr. Katrak appeals to the noble lady, Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, to purchase the plot, and build thereon a range of chawls for housing poor Parsee families at nominal rentals. Mr. Katrak has also been writing in the Guzerati papers about the need of a charitable medical dispensary at Khandala, and, we are glad to learn, that a prominent young gentleman has already signified his intention of establishing one, at his own cost without the aid either of Government or of the public.

Goa News.—Mr. J. F. d'Assa Castel Branco has been appointed Portuguese commissary to fix—in conjunction with the British Delegate—the demarcation limits of the remaining territories of Portuguese-India abutting on British territory.—The Government *Boletim* publishes a telegram from the new Portuguese Ministry of which Senhor Hintz Ribeiro will be President, and Senhor Neves Ferreira, Minister for Marine. There are rumours of the transfer of Senhor Teixeira da Silva, the Governor-General, to Macau, and of Senhor Borgia, the present Governor of Macau, to Goa.—Mr. Souza Telles, District Judge of Mapuca retires shortly to Portugal. During the time he has been in charge, he fulfilled his onerous duties to the general satisfaction of the public, keeping himself aloof from electoral partisanship.—Mr. Coelho Bivar, the Superintendent of Agriculture, has left for Portugal.—The mixed committee, after awarding damages to the salt pan proprietors have left the question of indemnity for the year 1892, to be settled diplomatically by the British and Portuguese Governments.—Messrs. J. J. Roque Correa Affonso, A. F. Pereira, and Count of Ribandar have been appointed members of the treasury committee to represent Salsette, Bardes, and Ilhas respectively. The appointment carries a monthly honorarium of Rs. 100.—Rangi Ranes Sardesshai, who was lately imprisoned at the Fort of Aguada has been released under orders from the Lisbon Minister, but his services as Commandant of the Sonod of Pernem have been dispensed with, and he has been superseded by Dessai Bapuji Zassantu Rao.—The Papal jubilee has been celebrated throughout Goa with great devotion.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Bombay Cotton Exchange was held in the rooms of the Exchange, Grant Buildings, yesterday afternoon, to consider the advisability of registering the exchange under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882; to raise a capital of Rs. 25,000; and to appoint a committee. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit presided. Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee proposed, seconded by Mr. Dorabjee C. Shroff, and it was resolved, that the Bombay Cotton Exchange should be registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882. It was proposed by Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, seconded by Mr. Nathoobhoy Soorchand, and resolved, that a capital of Rs. 25,000 should be raised, divided into 500 shares, at Rs. 50 each, with power to increase. It was then proposed by Mr. Canjee Parbat, seconded by Mr. Vussunjee Tricumjee, and resolved that the managing committee of the Exchange should be empowered to carry the above resolutions into effect, and to draw up a memorandum and articles of association under the Act. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The programme of the last tour Lord Roberts will make in India is published. His Excellency will leave Calcutta on the afternoon of the 23rd instant, arriving at Cawnpore at 2-30 a.m. on the 25th, and halting there until 7 p.m., on the 26th. He will reach Delhi at 6-30 a.m., the following morning, and remain there until the night of the 29th next. Four days will be spent at Jeypore, and a halt will be made at Jodhpur from April 3 to midnight of the 6th. Lord Roberts will reach Bombay on the morning of the 7th, hand over his command to Sir George White the following day, and then embark on the P. and O. steamer Rome.

The Ceylon Government diver has just discovered nine guns at the bottom of the Colombo harbour as well as an anchor, and a quantity of shot and broken timber. Among the smaller articles are a pewter plate, the bowl of a pewter spoon, and the remains of a broken brass box with some slight engraving on the lid, in the centre of which is a circle, surrounded by scrolls, and filled in with lines similar to the armorial equivalent for gules.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway approximate earnings for the week ended 18th February, were Rs. 11,052. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 10,037. Increase, Rs. 1,015. Receipts per mile for the week ended 18th February, 1893, Rs. 216-11-4. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 196-12-11. Increase Rs. 19-14-5. Receipt from 1st January to 18th February, 1893, Rs. 67,827. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 58,987. Increase, Rs. 8,840.

Mr. George Dalhousie Ramsay, C.B., the Director-General of Army Clothing, is about to resign his appointment, which he has held for more than twenty years. He is a nephew of the fourth Lord Dalhousie who, as Lord Panmure was Secretary of State for War during Lord Palmerston's Government, comprising a portion of the Crimean War and the whole of the Indian Mutiny. It is understood that his Lordship left behind him some valuable documents and reminiscences of his administration in these interesting and critical times. But they are not to be published for some years, having regard to the susceptibilities of certain of those who were associated with him in the government of the Army.

The Secretary of State has refused pending further discussion to sanction the adoption of the standard gauge on the Bhopal-Ujain-Rutlam Railway. This is an interesting fact, as it is the first time since the famous despatch on the gauge question was sent home, that the Secretary of State has hesitated to accept the views of the Government of India in matters relating to gauge.

Private Hall, of the Rifle Brigade, stationed at Fort William, is in the custody of the Police on a charge of having stabbed a native woman in Collinga Bazaar. Hall had been sent by the orders of the Presidency Magistrate to the military authorities, who declined to interfere, and sent him back to be placed before the Magistrate, and dealt with by the civil Court. The woman has not been seriously injured, the wound having been inflicted with a penknife.

The appointment of a commission to inquire into the consumption of hemp drugs in Bengal is a step to which no reasonable critic, official or other, can take exception. Had Mr. W. S. Caine directed his efforts to this end, instead of assailing that part of the excise administration which deals with opium and country liquor, he would have enlisted sympathy instead of exciting contempt and earning a reputation for reckless and unscrupulous assertion; for the use of hemp drugs in India stands on quite a different footing from that of opium or country liquor, and the body of evidence bearing on its hurtfulness is of a different quality and weight.

Owing to the mountains and jungles in Kashmir being deeply covered with snow, wild animals have been driven by hunger into the villages. Even in the suburbs of Srinagar leopards prowl about at night and the inhabitants of Rainawari and Sonawar dare not go out of doors after dusk. The destruction of large game in the Upper Kulu Valley has been enormous owing to the hard weather. In the village of Naugon alone, high up the Harla stream, the villagers have killed no less than sixty *goral*, and twenty-five *yamu*, or *serao*, in the snow, and being apparently pressed for room in their own houses, these utilitarian villagers have turned the village temple into a larder, and stowed the carcases of the slain animals in that!

Lieutenant Rice, R.A., of the Trincomalie Garrison, is reported to have secured 103½ couple of snipe to his own gun on the 22nd of February, the birds being bagged in the vicinity of Kanthalai tank, Ceylon. This, as the *Times of Ceylon* remarks, beats all the records whether for Ceylon or India. Hitherto the largest bag ever recorded in the East was credited to Mr. Tuke, District Superintendent of Police, Pegu, who two or three years ago shot 102 couple in one day. Captain Baring's 92½ couple came next.

Noting on the Punjab Forest Administration report, the Government of India invites Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's attention to the small progress which has been made of late years in the preparation of working plans. The forest areas under working plans, they remark, are only 5·4 per cent. of the whole, and judging from the past rate of progress it will be many years, in the absence of special effort, before the valuable forests in the Punjab are managed under regular programmes. In the few hill tracts where working plans are in force or under preparation, it has been found that the forests have been considerably over exploited in past years, and there can be no certainty that the other valuable areas are now being worked within their capabilities. The Government ask that in the report for the current year the subject may be "specially considered." It would have been more to the point if they had suggested how the difficulty of getting officers for the work is to be met. This, as they are apparently aware, is the real bar to more rapid progress than has hitherto been made.

In his enquiry into the economic condition of the Central Provinces, Mr. J. B. Fuller has an interesting note on the aboriginal jungle tribes. Even the Andamanese, it would appear, are scarcely more primitive in their habits and customs than these dwellers in the heart of the Peninsula. They have a fine contempt for clothes, even as the term is understood in Central India. For a large part of the year they eat no grain whatever, and in general it merely supplements the roots and berries which are the mainstay of their lives. The Dhamours, a tribe in the Bilaspur hills, are somewhat better off, living chiefly by hunting, for which they use poisoned arrows. Even for them, however, grain is an article of food with which they can easily dispense. The failure of a harvest would deprive them of a weekly luxury, but would in no way threaten them with famine. When the products of the chase are not forthcoming, field mice, lizards, and snails play an important part in the cuisine of these primitive folk.

It is stated that there is now a good prospect of the compensation question in connection with the Ichang riot of 1891 being settled at last, as several of the sufferers who refused to submit to a reduction of their claims have been officially notified that they will be paid in full.

A Correspondent informs the *Westminster Gazette* that a serious storm is brewing in Wesleyan Methodist circles over the recent proceedings of the Decennial Missionary Conference at Bombay:—It may be remembered that to the profound astonishment of English Methodists the Conference passed special resolutions refusing to take up a hostile attitude towards the Government policy upon opium, alcohol, and State-regulated vice. This astounding fact has been accepted by Mr. Hugh Price Hughes and Dr. Lunn as emphatic vindication of their view held in the long controversy of four years ago, that the missionaries are saturated with Anglo-Indian sentiment. Mrs. Josephine Butler had specially appealed to the Conference on the last of these topics and those who side with her are indisposed to sit down calmly under the insult which they believe the Conference has thus put on Christianity. It is, therefore, probable that Mr. Price Hughes and Dr. Lunn will be supported by the entire strength of the temperance, purity, and anti-opium parties in the action they contemplate taking.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday, at their office in Elphinstone Circle. Mr. P. Benn presided in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the chairman of the company.

The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892. The profit and loss account shows a balance to credit of Rs. 47,381-7-8, including Rs. 2,133-8-5 brought forward from last year. It is proposed to pay a dividend of Re. 1 per share, absorbing Rs. 33,575, to place Rs. 5,000 to reserve fund, set aside Rs. 5,000 for depreciation of plant, and carry forward the balance of Rs. 3,806-7-8. It will be observed that although the gross revenue is nearly Rs. 9,000 more than that of last year, the net profit shows but a comparatively small increase. This is accounted for by the fact that a large sum has been expended in carrying out several important alterations and improvements to the company's construction, both in Bombay and Karachi. Among other important changes effected in Bombay during the year, the new direct line connecting Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, via Gibbs Road, has been completed, the Exchange at Mandvie removed to more suitable premises at a slight saving in rent, and several valuable and permanent improvements have been carried out in the company's construction in the native town. In order to solidify the company's position, it will be necessary to still further improve a portion of the existing construction in the native city, but when these alterations, which will be effected gradually, have been completed, the system will not only be greatly improved, but the value of your property enhanced. On the 31st December, 1892, there were 546 Exchange and Private Lines at work in Bombay and Karachi, with a total gross revenue of Rs. 97,734, which shows an increase for the year of forty subscribers, with a revenue of Rs. 6,770—a result which your directors consider very satisfactory, especially in view of the stagnant state of trade during the past twelve months. The advantage and usefulness of the Telephone is daily becoming more and more appreciated, as evidenced by the increase in the number of calls, and a steady extension of the company's business seems assured. The continued competition of the Government Telegraph Department, which is the direct contravention of the declared attitude of the Government of India towards the Telephone enterprise in India, has necessitated further representations being made by your board to the Supreme Government to allow the companies in India a fairer field for the extension of their business. Mr. F. C. Macre, and Mr. P. Benn, retire by rotation under clause 92 of the company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. P. Benn said that he was sure they would join with him in regretting the absence of their chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, at their meeting that day, but at the same time as the cause of his inability to be present was owing to his having been called to Calcutta to attend the Viceroy's Legislative Council, they would, no doubt, all feel pleasure at the reason of it and at the honour which had been conferred upon him. The report now before the shareholders recorded a year of steady progress, the company having added forty new subscribers to its list, bringing in an additional revenue of nearly Rs. 7,000 during the year, and they would be glad to learn that since the 31st December, several more applications for new lines had been received, and up to the present date eleven new subscribers had been connected. The calls passing through the various exchanges numbered no less than 1,154,230, showing an increase over the previous year of 251,415; this was a satisfactory record, and proved that the telephone, as a means of facilitating and aiding business operations, and of saving time and trouble generally, was daily becoming more appreciated and more valuable to the community. Another satisfactory feature of the past year was that a very fair business had been done in sales, and there was good reason to believe that the company's operations up-country would continue to extend and increase as the usefulness of the telephone became more widely known. Notwithstanding the satisfactory increase in the gross revenue, it would have been observed that the net profit for the year did not show a corresponding increase, owing, as explained in the report, to the fact that it was found necessary to make several alterations and improvements in the company's construction, both in Bombay and Karachi. These important alterations were necessitated, chiefly with the view of providing accomodation for a larger number of wires than the original supports were capable of carrying, owing to the increase in the ranks of subscribers, and by these alterations, the service also would be improved as there would be less possibility of induction and leakage in future. It was still necessary to replace a portion of the construction in the native city with larger supports, as many of the routes were very crowded and left no outlet for new lines; these, however, would be undertaken gradually, and when completed, the construction would not only be greatly improved, but the value of your property considerably enhanced. No doubt, some disappointment might be felt by the shareholders that a larger dividend had not been proposed, but the directors felt sure that they would approve of the course they had taken, as it was done not only with the view of improving and solidifying the company's position, but with the object of securing better result in the future by making provision for the future development of the company's business. Since the report had been issued they had received news from Calcutta that the further representation made to the Supreme Government with regard to competition of the Government Telegraph Department had been favourably received, and they were very hopeful that the Government of India would recognize the justice of the appeal made to them, and allow the companies in India a fair field for the extension of their business by withdrawing all the State competition from within the areas limited to them. He then proposed that the report and accounts be passed.

Mr. F. C. Macrae seconded the resolution.

A shareholder asked what the debts amounting to over Rs. 10,000 due to the company shown under this head in the balance-sheet consisted of, and why so large a sum was outstanding; also whether any steps had been taken to protect the company against loss from further defalcations by its bill-collectors.

The chairman said in reply that the item of debts due to the company was for outstanding subscriptions, and that nearly the whole of this amount had since been collected in; he added that the amount of these outstandings was smaller than it had been for any previous year, and with reference to the defalcations, this was an occurrence which they regretted, but adequate steps had been taken to protect the company against a similar loss.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, seconded by Mr. A. P. Setna, a dividend at the rate of Re. 1 per share was declared payable on and after the 27th instant.

On the motion of Mr. C. D. Furdoonjee, seconded by Mr. C. M. Mehta, Messrs. F. C. Macrae and P. Benn were re-elected directors of the Company.

On the motion of Mr. D. H. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Jehangir M. Chichgar, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and H. S. Symons were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT MIRAJ.

A correspondent writes:—The marriage of Anna Saheb, Chief of Miraj (Junior) to a daughter of Khanderao Raste, a Sub-Inamdar under the Chief of Jamkhandi, was celebrated on the 25th ult., in the town of Miraj, which is the capital of the Patvardhan Chiefs, Miraj Senior and Junior. The wedding took place in the Junior Chief's old palace, in the centre of Miraj town, this palace having been recently renovated and fitted up for the occasion. Two very large and handsome mancaps, one for the bridegroom and the other for the bride, were erected in the palace compound. The former was very handsomely fitted up, with paintings, tinsel lamps, and mirrors, &c., and at night presented a magnificent spectacle. A picturesque temporary arched park was erected at the entrance to the palace, an supper storey of which served the purpose of a "nagarkhana." In addition, another huge feast mandap, capable of seating 5,000, was erected near by. There were present, by invitation, most of the Jahagirdars, and Sub-Jahagirdars in this part of the country, besides thousand of others of all ranks, including a number of Europeans. The arrangements for the entertainment of guests were excellent in every particular. For several days the whole town has been bright and lively with gay decorations, processions, and the distinguished visitors, who have come to honour the occasion of the young Chief's marriage. A special reception was given to Major Wray, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, Mr. Wray, and Miss Hart. The Missionaries of Sangli and Miraj were also entertained at a dinner prepared for them in tents in the travellers' bungalow compound. The special feast given by the State to distinguished native guests was one of much splendour and richness in every way. In all some 5,000 persons were feasted and some Rs. 5,000 distributed among the poor, one rupee per head. Mr. Ganesh Krushna Sovani, the Miraj Junior Karbhari, was chiefly responsible for all the arrangements. He deserves great credit for their completeness, and his success in making the occasion what it was a notable event in the history of Miraj (Junior), and one which will always be recalled with pleasure by those who came to grace the occasion by their presence.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik in the chair. There were also present: Messrs A. M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji J. Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

ELECTION OF MR. W. R. HAMILTON.

The Corporation recorded a memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting that Mr. W. R. Hamilton had been elected a member of the Corporation by the Justices of the Peace, in place of Mr. Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., resigned.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The next business before the meeting was the election of four members of the Standing Committee, in place of those retired by ballot under Sections 45 and 46 of the Municipal Act III. of 1888. The following are the names of candidates:—(1). Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, proposed by Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, and seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee; (2) Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, proposed by Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, and seconded by Dr. Thomas Blaney; (3) Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, proposed by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar; (4) Mr. Kaikhusro N. Kabrajee, proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and seconded by Col. W. H. Wilson; (5) Mr. George Woodford Roughton, proposed by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Rahimtula M. Sayani. The first four candidates were the retiring members and had offered themselves for re-election. Mr. Roughton was the only new candidate.

To begin with the work of election Mr. George Cotton proposed that Messrs. Cooper, Smith, and Leask be appointed to scrutinize the votes. Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said he was against the practice of appointing the municipal officers as the scrutineers. He moved as an amendment that Mr. Sayani and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji be appointed to perform the duties of the scrutineers. Mr. Sayani as well as Dr. Cowasji declined to accept the appointment, and Mr. Wacha thereupon suggested the names of Mr. C. N. Wadia and Dr. DeMonte.

Mr. Gamadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Sayani observed that he could see no reason at all why they should be asked to depart from the usual practice. Every member present had to vote, and thus he had a slight interest in the voting—(hear, hear)—and it would be in his opinion better if the Corporation adopted the usual course, and appointed the officers, whose names were mentioned in Mr. Cotton's proposal, instead of appointing members of the Corporation to perform the duty of scrutineers.

Mr. George Cotton agreed with the previous speaker and observed that there was not the slightest reason to suspect that the officers did not properly perform the duty of scrutineers entrusted to them, on the contrary, he was inclined to say they had done the duty to the entire satisfaction of the Corporation. (Hear, hear, and applause.) If the Corporation did not appoint the officers, as they had been doing from year to year, the Corporation would be casting some reflection upon those who had given them entire satisfaction every time that they had been asked to perform the duty—a thankless task. (Hear, hear.) He could not see any reason, nor could Mr. Wacha show any, why they should depart from their usual practice. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Wacha's amendment being lost, Mr. Cotton's motion was carried by a very large majority.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. A. F. Moos and N. R. Ranina were re-appointed auditors of Municipal accounts for the ensuing year (1893-94).

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, who retired under the terms of a section of the Municipal Act, was re-elected a member of the Committee. Dr. Blaney, in the course of moving his proposition, remarked that Mr. Telang was one of the most useful members.

CHARGING A COUNCILLOR WITH DECEPTION.

The Corporation next considered letter, dated 12th February, 1893, from Mr. Jugmohundas Vandrawandas, asking that under the terms of Section 17 (*a*) of the Municipal Act, his absence from the meetings of the Corporation from 28th November, 1892, to 1893 may be approved on account of his indisposition.

Mr. R. M. Sayani moved that the letter be recorded, and the application granted.

Mr. Dinshah Wacha observed that the provision was made in the Act for members who could not for unavoidable reasons be present at the meetings of the Corporation, and not for those who went to pilgrimage, or a pleasure trip. It was wrong to say that Mr. Jugmohundas had been indisposed. (Oh, oh.) It was a deception practised on the Corporation. (Sensation, and cries of oh, oh.) The Corporation should decline to grant such applications.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, was here requested to read the letter addressed to the President by Mr. Jugmohundas, who in his letter applied for the necessary approval of the Corporation on the ground of his indisposition.

Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur informed the meeting that he from his personal knowledge knew that Mr. Jugmohundas was very ill about two months ago. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. C. N. Wadia said that whatever may be the condition of Mr. Jugmohundas' health two months ago, he read in a native paper that Mr. Jugmohundas had gone on a pilgrimage.

Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare said that they must all take it that every member of the Corporation was a gentleman—(hear, hear)—and he could see no reason whatever why Mr. Jugmohundas' word should not be accepted, when he said that he had been ill for some time. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Sayani, in reply, said that the Corporation consisted of gentlemen. (Applause.) Mr. Jugmohundas, one of them, was as much a gentleman as Mr. Wacha himself was. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He was much grieved to find Mr. Wacha make such remarks as he made at the meeting. One member told them that a native paper stated that Mr. Jugmohandas had gone on a pilgrimage, and as Mr. Jagmohandas had not chosen to contradict the statement published in the paper, it must be correct. (Laughter.) From his own personal knowledge he could say that very often it was the case that the native papers would make him say things he never spoke at the meetings of the Corporation—(laughter)—they made him support motions which he never knew about—(renewed laughter)—they also said he was present at meetings, when he was absent. (Laughter.) That was his estimation of the native papers. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Sayani here took the opportunity of expressing his experience of the English dailies, for which he had the highest respect, which took precious care to verify statements before they published them. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Wacha: Such is not my experience.

Mr. Syaani: I dare say it is not Mr. Wacha's experience; but it is my own experience, and I venture to say it is the experience of every other member. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I don't think Mr. Wacha has a right to interrupt members addressing the chair. (Hear, hear.) The President is the only man who possesses the absolute and uncontrolled power to stop or interrupt members addressing the chair.

Mr. Sayani, continuing, said he hoped the Corporation would not accept Mr. Wacha's doctrine that every statement in the papers ought to be contradicted if not correct. The Corporation was composed of gentlemen—(applause)—and they could not accept such a doctrine. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Mr. Wacha said that members abused the privilege, and they ought not to grant such applications. He (Mr. Sayani) could not understand what Mr. Wacha meant by "abusing the privilege." Perhaps, he thought Mr. Wacha did not mean it, but he only made use of some English words without understanding the effect of them. (Laughter.) A member belonging to such a body as the Corporation ought to have thought twice before he made use of such words and imputed unworthy motives to other members. (Loud applause.) Mr. Wacha said the section in the Act was wrongly inserted by the Legislature, and he (Mr. Sayani) daresay it was a grave mistake on the part of the Legislative Council not to have consulted Mr. Wacha in the matter. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Wacha: They ought to have consulted Mr. Sayani.

Mr. Karsandas Chubildas: Mr. President, Mr. Wacha has exhausted his right of speaking, and he must not be allowed to speak again. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Sayani, continuing, said that Mr. Wach charged Mr. Jugmohandas with practising deception, which he considered to be a very serious offence for any member of the Corporation to commit. (Hear, hear.) If any member was guilty of practising deception he was not fit to be associated with any body of gentlemen, much less with a body like the Corporation. (Applause.) He was sure that Mr. Wacha did not mean what he said. (Laughter.) He simply used some words of the English language without knowing the effect of the words. He hoped that the Corporation would affix their seal of approbation by granting the application and carrying the resolution unanimously. (Loud applause.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried. Mr. Wacha being the only dissentient.

ABSENCE OF A MEMBER.

The Corporation next considered letter, dated Poona, 31st January, 1893, from Mr. T. B. Kirkham, stating that owing to ill-health he had been prevented from attending the meeting of the Corporation during January, and requesting that the Corporation would extend to him the indulgence usually accorded in such cases.

Mr. Sayani moved that Mr. Kirkham's letter be recorded, and the indulgence asked for be given. He assured the Corporation in this case that Mr. Kirkham had really been ill, and that he knew it from his personal knowledge. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha, keeping his seat, asked the letter to be read.

Mr. Sayani: Mr. Wacha must rise to his feet, while he is addressing the chair. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Wacha rose from his seat, and repeated his request. The Secretary then read Mr. Kirkham's letter.

The proposition being put to the vote was carried *nem. con.*

PRESIDENT'S PRESENCE AT THE SCRUTINY.

The President at 4 o'clock declared that one hour had expired since the commencement of the balloting, and he would, therefore, ask the scrutineers to commence with their work. But, he said, he felt one difficulty as the law required the President to be present, and to conduct the scrutiny under his supervision. If the meeting wished to go on with the business on the agenda paper during the time that the work of scrutiny was conducted he would permit the scrutineers to do their work in the Secretary's room, where he was able to see from the place he was sitting.

Dr. Blaney suggested that the President be relieved during the time the scrutiny was held, and that Mr. Cotton be requested to occupy the chair and conduct the business of the meeting. After several suggestions made by different members, it was resolved that the scrutiny be held in a corner of the Corporation Hall, where the President was present, conducting business of the meeting.

The work of the scrutiny being over the President declared the following results in accordance with the report of the scrutineers:—

1. Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas received fifty votes.
2. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik received forty-six votes.
3. Dr. Balchandra K. Bhatawadekar received forty-one votes.
4. Mr. G. W. Roughton received thirty-eight votes; and
5. Mr. K. N. Kabraji received thirty-three votes.

The President declared the first four councillors as duly elected members of the Standing Committee.

THE PUMPS AT LOVE GROVE.

The Corporation considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 12,488, dated 22nd February, 1893, as under:—That, with reference to their Resolution No. 2256, dated 13th June, 1892, the Corporation be recommended (1) to sanction the payment of Rs. 75 to Mr. G. F. Horbury for the three extra visits to Love Grove Pumping Station, which he was called upon to make owing to the sudden break-down of the pumps; (2) to authorise further payments at this rate to Mr. Horbury should he be required to make any extra visits during the course of the current month. "The cost to be met from savings in the grant for salary of the Superintendent of Workshops."

And resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 12,515, dated 22nd February, 1893, as under: "That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his memorandum, No. 25,375, dated this day, and subject to the approval of the Corporation under Section 133 (2) of the Municipal Act, sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 2,000 from savings in the grant for (drainage) section I, establishment, section II. ditto and labour, A, miscellaneous drainage, to same department, section III, repairs to machinery B, maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station, to meet excess on the latter head, due to the heavy repairs which had to be carried out during the recent accident to the engines at the station."

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji the necessary sanction in both cases was granted.

LIVE STOCK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation next considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 11,812, dated 8th February, 1893, as under: "That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his memorandum No. 23,964, dated 4th inst., the Corporation be recommended to sanction the writing-off of Rs. 2,571-10-8 from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of thirty-nine bullocks that died, and one bullock that was destroyed during the quarter ending 30th November, 1892."

The necessary sanction was given by the Corporation.

THE COLABA SEWERAGE.

The Corporation had to further consider letter No. 8,897, dated 23rd July, 1892, and memorandum No. 16,412, dated 27th October, 1892, on the subject of the sewerage of Colaba on the Shone System, but as the question came on before the meeting so late as twenty-five minutes to five, the Commissioner suggested that the matter should be postponed until the next meeting, as he intended to speak at some length upon the question.

The matter was accordingly postponed.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS FOR WELLS AND TANKS.

The Corporation then considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 12,066, dated 15th February, 1893, as under: "That the following report be approved:—Report of the Standing Committee on Experimental Life-Preserving Apparatus for Wells and Tanks.—In reporting on the Corporation's Resolution No. 7,930, dated 27th October, 1892, the Standing Committee beg to forward the Commissioner's letter No. 23,907, dated the 2nd instant, the accompaniments thereto, and model furnished by Mr. Byrne, and at the same time to express the opinion that Mr. Sorabjee M. Ratnagar's invention would not only be very costly when applied to the public tanks and wells, but would probably be of very doubtful efficacy, both on account of the liability of the materials of which it is made to become rapidly decayed by the action of water, and of the danger there would be of a drowning person becoming hopelessly entangled in the meshes of the net. On the other hand, the apparatus submitted by Mr. Byrne is extremely simple, the materials of which it would be made being much more durable than netting; and while it is free from the objection of being liable to entangle a swimmer, it would be easily laid hold of and would afford ready help to a drowning person. The Executive Engineer estimates that one of Mr. Byrne's Safety Devices, 20 feet in diameter and consisting of a wooden disc 3' in diameter, with 8 spokes, each 8' long by 3" broad and 2" thick, would cost Rs. 23-10-0 only."

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that the report be adopted, and that trial be given to Mr. Byrne's scheme.

Mr. Roughton seconded the proposition.

Mr. C. Byrne said that as he was interested in the matter he was not inclined to vote one way or the other, but as he thought it advisable he would give a short description of his scheme and the advantages thereof. Mr. Byrne gave an explanation of his scheme.

Dr. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that trial should be given to Mr. Ratnagar's as well as Mr. Byrne's scheme.

Mr. Wacha moved another amendment to the effect that the report be recorded.

The amendments being put to the vote were lost, and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE DRAINAGE ENGINEER ON SPECIAL DUTY.

The Corporation next considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 12,493, dated 22nd February, 1893, as under "That letter No. 25,365, dated this day, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that the alterations in the Budget Grant, 1893-94, for loan works establishment (drainage), now proposed, be sanctioned, and that for the present the establishment for the Drainage Engineer on special duty be sanctioned as follows, *viz.*:—

1 Surveyor on Rs. 125; 1 do. on Rs. 100; 2 do. on Rs. 80 each—Rs. 160; 2 do. on Rs. 75 each—Rs. 150; 1 do. on Rs. 70; 1 do. on Rs. 60; 4 Draftsmen on Rs. 40 each—Rs. 160; 1 Head Clerk and Accountant on Rs. 100, 1 Accounts Clerk on Rs. 50; 1 Correspondence do. on Rs. 45; 1 Registering do. on Rs. 30; 1 Copying do. on Rs. 30; 1 do. on Rs. 25; 16 Lascars on Rs. 10 each—Rs. 160; 1 Havildar on Rs. 13; 3 Peons on Rs. 10 each—Rs. 30; 3 do. on Rs. 8 each—Rs. 24. per mensem—total, Rs. 1,332."

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji the Corporation gave the necessary sanction.

THE FALKLAND ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

The next business before the meeting was the consideration of Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 12,064, dated 15th February, 1893, as under: "That letter No. 24,614, dated 13th instant, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to the Committee's resolution No. 9,501, dated 7th December, 1892, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the cost, Rs. 2,500, of shifting and relaying the water-mains in connection with the construction of the Falkland Road overbridge, being equally divided between the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and the Municipality as agreed to by the Company. "That the Rs. 1,250 to be contributed by the Corporation be paid from surplus cash balance."

The required sanction was given.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

A DECREE TO BE ENFORCED BY IMPRISONMENT.

VUSSONJEE TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE VS. MANECKCHUND NAGSEY.

In this matter, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied that the decree in this case might be enforced by the imprisonment of the defendant, and by the attachment of his property. In support of the application, the learned counsel read the affidavit of the plaintiff, which was to the effect that, on the 19th January, 1893, a decree was passed, whereby it was declared that the pieces of land, situated in Dongree Cooly Street, belonged to the plaintiff, and that the defendant should forthwith remove from the land all encroachments and deliver up possession thereof to the plaintiff. The defendant was called upon to obey the decree, and had an opportunity of obeying it, but he had wilfully failed to obey it, and wanted to re-open the case.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. M. N. Saklatvalla, for the defendant, stated that his client was perfectly willing to obey the decree and to remove the encroachments to be pointed out by the plaintiff, and referred to the correspondence which had passed between the defendant's attorney and the former owner of the defendant's property.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, directed that the application should be renewed in ten days if necessary, the defendant to pay the costs of this application. If the decree was not obeyed in ten days, an attachment was to issue against the person of the defendant.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

AN ENQUIRY IN LUNACY.

IN THE MATTER OF ACT 35 OF 1858 AND OF NAGINDAS VITALDAS, A LUNATIC.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of Bai Magan, wife of Nagindas Vitaldas, presented a petition in which it was stated that Nagindas is of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, and was possessed of moveable and immoveable property worth about Rs. 43,000. The learned counsel asked that an enquiry might be made by the court as to the lunacy of Nagindas, and that a fit and proper person might be appointed manager of the estate, and a fit and proper person to be guardian of the person of the lunatic.

His Lordship accepted the petition and fixed the 18th instant for the enquiry.

HIGH COURT.—March 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

275-92—Roughton and B—Damodhur Tapidas and another vs Takundas Jugjeewandas and another—Daphtary and F.
512-92—Brown and M—J H Tod and another vs Tulluckchund Manockchund and another—Nanu and H.
656-92—In person—Soba Vira and another vs Bhikoobai and others.
678-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Foolchund Kisunchund vs Shrikisondas Abirchund and another.
56-93—Payne, G and S—Kaikhusru Maneckjee Settna vs Jehangir Nanabhai Guzdar.
53-93—Framjee and Moos—Esmail Joosub Lukba vs Abdool Latiff Ebrahim and another—In person.
59-93—Payne, G and S—Pyladas Soobkurn and another vs Jaigopal Chundunmul
61-93—In person—Ramdayal Salegram and another vs Ookerda Pao ja.
62-93—Khunderao M—Ramgopal Guneshdas and another vs Chogmal Buldeodas and others.
65-93—Brown and M—Sir A A D Sassoon and others vs Amichund Khemchund.
71-93—Edgelow and G—Cumulsey Premjee vs Goolbaijee Doograjee.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

623-91—Mirza H Khan for pauper—Hajee Arnoo Hajee Mahomed vs Hawabai and others—Pestonjee, R and K and C Band Co—Part heard.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

89-87—Payne, G and S—Charles A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Roughton and B—Part heard.
701-76—Tyabjee and D—Futtehalli Shaik Ahmed and others vs Mithibai and others—Wadia and G and L S N and B. (To vary on Commissioner's Report.)

Postponed Long Causes.

442-91—Chitnis, M and M—Tullubhdas Runchodedas vs Jamnadas Premjee—Pestonjee R and K.
307-92—Chalk, W and S—Jeewan Dewjee vs Khimjee Vullubhdass and others—Ardesir, H and D.
267-92—In person—Chintoba Sadasewjee vs Rackmabai and others.
19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.
575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutboo and another vs Abdul Hoosein Bhaijibhai—In person.
427-90—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Hissamudin Chinday vs Ameenabeebee and others—T A Bland and M N and S.
653-92—Shamrao B—Megbai and another vs Gowreebai and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
133-91—Edgelow and G—Meyachund Kessore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sacha—In person.
93-92—Shamrao P—Kessonjee Mohunjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.
443-92—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Lowjee Vussonjee vs Ghella Dewjee—Shamrao and P.
461-92—Payne, G and S—Mahomed Syedbin Gulam Mohideen Akmoray vs Hawabai and others—Ardesir H and D
700-90—Crawford, B, B and B—The Advocate-General vs Nanabhoy Framjee and others—Little, S N and B
339-92—Chitnis M and M—Bapujee Vassudewjee vs Juggon Babunathrao and another—Matubhai and J.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS PADDY CROP.

The following is the final forecast of outturn of the above crop:—

According to the latest figures—those up to the end of January 1893—the area sown or planted with paddy during the current season in Government villages in this Presidency was larger than has usually been reported up to the corresponding date, by 278,400 acres or 5·3 per cent. Sowings were exceptionally early in many districts owing to the favorable character of the south-west monsoon rainfall. For the same reason, and from the generally favourable character of the season, except in the Carnatic and southern districts, there will probably be a wider area than usual planted altogether this year. In the southern districts there is a serious diminution of the areas, amounting to 123,600 acres or 8·5 per cent. in the four districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly.

In the East Coast districts as far south as Nellore, in the Deccan districts, and in Salem and Coimbatore, the crops are reported to be remarkably good, the anticipated outturn averaging 12 annas or more. On the West Coast also the crops are good, but in the southern parts of the Carnatic, owing to the extensive failure of the water-supplies the yield is likely to be only moderate, and in Madura and Tinnevelly to be poorer still. On the whole the crop of the Presidency is likely to be ten and a half sixteenths of an average crop.

On the whole the estimate for the year's crop amounts to 6,210,000 acres in Government and Inam villages which is about 7·5 per cent. more than was actually sown last year and rather more than 2 per cent. above the normal or average area sown in previous years. No particulars are available for the area of paddy sown in zemindaris.

Taking the probable crop as specified above, the outturn will amount to 51,787,400 cwts, or about two-thirds of an aveage crop on the area sown this year. No really accurate data exist for calculating the actual outturn of past years.

Converting the outturn of the estimated yield to its equivalent of cleaned rice, the yield of the year may be put at nearly 15 per cent more than estimated last year, and nearly 9 per cent. more than the average of the estimates of the last five years. Bearing in mind the very unfavourable character of the season over the southern half of the Presidency, the exportable surplus is likely to be very trifling if there be any.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

CONCERT and BALL SEASON.—A large Selection of FANS, direct from Paris, Satin Gauze Feather and other varieties, from Rs. 4-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best Hams as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality confidently guaranteed. Bacon on Cut As. 13 per lb. Double Gloster Cheese on Cut As. 13 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

THREE FLOORS, TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WALERS.—GRAND AUCTION SALE Commences TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M., at Remount Stables, on account and risk of H. H. Maharaja Holkar. See BENNETT'S Advertisement.

WANTED CLERK, must write a neat hand and understand figures. Apply to "XX," care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

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NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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PACKING CASES FOR SALE.—A large number of CASES are FOR SALE. They can be seen at the Love Grove, Municipal Sewage Pumping Station, Worli, at 8 a.m., any day. Apply there to CHARLES BRIGGS.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

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MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

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A WORK OF 150 PAGES, in Stiff Paper Wrappers, containing full directions for the cultivation of Summer and Winter Season Vegetables and Flowering Annuals in the Plains and at Hill Stations in India.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE INDIAN-MADE JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

A large quantity of valuable jewellery, made in Delhi and other places in India, consisting of armlets, bracelets, bangles, necklaces, rings, brooches, scarf pins and watches set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, cats-eyes, turquoises, corals, &c., the whole of which will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Detailed catalogues are published and the jewellery is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, March 7, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tullock, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

About 200 very first class Australian horses, imported especially to the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.

The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day until the whole are disposed of, commencing THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock.

Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class horses, suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, March 7, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF STEEL TRUNKS, WATCHES, PLATEDWARE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

On account of whom it may concern.

An invoice of steel trunks, bonnet boxes, Havelock despatch boxes, best Japanned steel trays, watches, watch wristlets, wallats, brass padlocks, spoons and forks, German silver electro-plated cruet, brackfast and pickle frames, and butter pots.

1 large size venetian glass mirror with glass frame.
An invoice of oil-paintings in gilt frames.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, March 7, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT DUKARWADI, GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Kashinath Wishwanath, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Shriorushna Nanabhoy, Janardhun Nanabhoy, Shamrao Nanabhoy and Yadavrao Nanabhoy and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage dated 30th day of November, 1892. Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the land, hereditaments and premises hereunder described, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Dookerwadi, on Girgaum road, in the Island of Bombay, which said land containing by admeasurement 102 8-9 square yards, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Municipality under C ward No. 3602 and 3603, Street Nos. 14, 16 and 1, and are bounded on the east by the property of Govind Narayen and Brothers, on the west by the property of Bapujee Bajeerao and Brothers, on the North by the said Dookerwadi Lane, and on the south by the property of Moroba Shridhur.

For any further particulars regarding the property or the conditions on which the same will be sold application should be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, the mortgagee's attorney or to the undersigned.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, March 7, 1893. Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL INTELL'GENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

THE only items of Saturday's telegraphic news not included in our report under that evening's date are a decline of ⅛ per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £64 1-16; a quarter of a lakh of extra Indian Council Bills on Bombay, allotted at 1s. 2 23-32d.—the same rate as was obtained for the extra Bills placed on Wednesday; and the Cotton in sight at New York, which is given as 5,760,000 bales, compared with 5,660,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending, on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 1,22,487
„ „ Branches	„	„ 1,69,733
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 10,68,315
Government Securities	„	„ 30,57,164
Other authorized „	Inc.	„ 9,298
Loans	Dec.	„ 59,674
Bills Discounted and purchased	„	„ 2,86,649
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	„ 8,15,567
Cash	„	„ 18,20,966

It was not likely that during the more or less of a holiday week covered by the Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs issued to-day there would have been much movement in the trade demand for Money; and it will be seen from the figures which we give above that the increase in the Banks' Cash Balance of 18½ lakhs, making the balance stand at 151¼ lakhs, had been done to other causes. There had again been withdrawals, though to the greatly-reduced extent, compared with the two previous weeks, of 10½ lakhs, from Private Deposits; but, on the other hand, there had been a slight decrease in Loans, and a sensible diminution on Bills Discounted, thus making a net increase in trade requirements of about 7½ lakhs, which, together with the increased balances with other Banks, less the accessions to Public Deposits at the Banks' head office and branches would have resulted in a decrease of some 12½ lakhs, but for the realization of Government Securities to the amount of 30½ lakhs.

COTTON.—There has been much improved enquiry in this market to-day both from exporters and local spinners, resulting in a considerable business, at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in a market steady at the rise. Shippers have bought altogether 2,000 bales of ready new stuff, consisting of 500 each of Barsee, at Rs. 245-6; and Karanjia, at Rs. 248; 400 Oojein, at Rs. 236; and 200 each of Oomra, at Rs. 234; Khandwa, at Rs. 236; and Bengals, at Rs. 226 per candy; while the purchases of the Mills sum up 1,075 bales, made up of 200 new Barsee, at Rs. 252; 150 Bengals, at Rs. 204; 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 221; Mowa, at Rs. 246½; Broach, at Rs. 264; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 250; 75 Muscat Ginned, at Rs. 250; 50 Berar, at Rs. 249½; and 200 old Barsee, at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent for shipment, the former market having been steady, and the latter quiet but prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,959	bales.
Wheat	23,582	cwt.
Linseed	46,019	„
Rapeseed	3,903	„
Gingelly	20,311	„
Groundnuts	27,497	„
Castorseed	5,496	„
Rice	17,325	„

FREIGHTS.—We report no change in rates; but a somewhat better feeling has been noticeable in the market, with more demand for tonnage for March loading. A steamer in that position is reported to have been fixed at about 14s. per ton, for one picked port; but exact particulars of the engagement have not transpired.

EXCHANGE.—1s. 2 21-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand were first quoted for Bank remittance this morning in a quiet market, without any enquiry, and before long, 1s. 2⅜d. and 1s. 2 21-32d., respectively, became the rates, at which also, there was no demand from remitters. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2 13-16d. for March-April delivery; at which also we have heard of only a very moderate business passing, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	„
Francs	do.	1·56.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day at a further decline in rates for Fours, 104 15-16 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account having at one time been quoted; though at the close there was some little improvement, quotations leaving off 1-16 per cent. higher than the above.

SHARES.—There has again been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, resulting as often in buyers' as in sellers' favour, at our revised quotations. Press Shares are lower in a few cases. Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue and Rs. 40 up for the others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Sargent, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fuslrs, on duty, from Poona.
Freeman, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Quetta.
Books, Major, Bengal, R E, from furlough, from England.
Fowell, Maj, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.

MARCH 6.

Wonton-Setor, Major, Bo, Leinster Regt, on promotion, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Brabspear, Lieut, Bengal, 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles, from leave, to Landsdowne.
Burrows Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Webb, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Aden.

MARCH 5.

North, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Quetta.
Lyle, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, to Bangalore.
Mill, Lt, Madras, Comt, from leave, to Bangalore.

MARCH 6.

Barclay, 2nd, Lt, Bo, 1st N Regt, on duty, to Satara.
Curtis, Lt-Col, Ms, R H A, to join, to Tecunderabad.
Fowell, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, to Nasirabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 7th March.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8-30 p.m.
2. There will be Class-firing at Coorla on Friday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30, (a.m. local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 7th March.

1. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency class at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 5 30 p.m. All candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, rifles and side arms.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits this-day, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th, 8th and 9th instant at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey					
Teheran	6	2	35 p.m.	..	18
Suez	6	2	50 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 6th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	33	..	3
„ Kurrachee		25	..	6
„ Madras		14	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 5.

10 p.m.	76·2

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	77·5
2 p.m.	79·3
6 p.m.	78·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GOA.

BIRTH.

NUNES—March 5, at Mormugao, Goa, the wife of Doctor J. D. Nunes, Surgeon, W. I. P. Railway, of a son.

IGATPURI.

DEATH.

NANABHOY FRAMJEE—March 3, at Igatpuri, Mr. Nanabhoy Framjee, Refreshment Room-keeper G. I. P. R., and Proprietor of the Khandalla Hotel.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

IGNATIO—March 4, at Madras, the wife of Arthur S G Ignatio, Supervisor, Madras Harbour Works, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIOT—PERCY SMITH—February 27, at Erinpura, Rajputana, by the Rev B Skelton, Edward Locke Elliot, Major 1st D C O Lancers, to Eva Sybill, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Smith, Erinpura, Irregular Force.

DEATHS.

BENT—February 5, at Hammersmith, W, Elizabeth Rebecca (Bessie), second surviving daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Bent, 2nd-25th Regiment, King's Own Borderers.

EVANS—February 21, at 26, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Evelina Mary Evans, aged 73, Friends will please accept this the only notification.

WALTON—March 1, at Bedford, Jessy, the dearly loved wife of Lieut-General Bendyshe Walton, C I E.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1893.

IT is not altogether easy to understand why the House of Commons was besieged for hours before the doors—kept closed until noon by order of the Speaker—were thrown open to members who rushed in tumultuously to obtain seats or standing room, and why Peers stood waiting for the opening of the Peers' gallery for three hours later, to witness the introduction of a Bill which every one knows beforehand is doomed to perish in the House of Lords, even if it pass the ordeal of unsparing criticism in the Lower House. But so it was. Not only supporters of the Government who might, of course, be expected to take an interest in the exposition of a measure with the principle of which they sympathise, but the most uncompromising opponents were so eager to be present that many of them sought in the space under the grated floor of the House the opportunity of hearing Mr. Gladstone make a speech which was expected to occupy three hours-and-a-half in delivery. That was the time originally fixed for the exposition—the time occupied when the Home Rule Bill of 1886 was introduced. But on the representation of his colleagues, the Prime Minister decided to compress his speech into two hours-and-a-quarter. The process of excision doubtless accounts for the omission of reference to several points of importance, the absence of which was made a subject of observation in the course of the debate, our London correspondent states that the general impression was that the speech resembled a business statement such as the House is accustomed to when a Budget is introduced, rather than an oratorical effort. To the reader it is a lucid exposition of a complicated measure, differing only on certain points, which are, however, of considerable importance, from the Bill introduced seven years ago. As on the first occasion Mr. Gladstone based the argument for the establishment of an Irish Government to deal with Irish affairs on the fact that a choice has to be made between Irish autonomy and coercion. When that alternative was stated in 1886, it was "most stoutly and largely denied," and by none more loudly than the dissentient Liberals who cried that they were not coercionists, but were in favour of according a large measure of local self-government, including provincial assemblies and even a central establishment in Dublin with limited but important powers. All these schemes, he insisted, have vanished into thin air, and instead there is the reality of a measure of coercion, which for the first time in the century has been placed permanently on the Statute Book. The policy of coercion, he argued, has been recognised as the normal condition of the country. The continued Government of a country in defiance of the constitutionally-expressed will of the constituencies he holds to be a practicable impossibility, seeing that Ireland has now an extended franchise, and in seven years has converted two-thirds of the majority in England opposed to her claims. She now looks to obtain self-government with increased means in her hand, and opportunities at her command. Four-fifths of the representatives are in favour of self-government, and though it was commonly asserted that a minority in the north is arrayed in unalterable opposition to that demand, the Irish Protestants were before the Union the most enthusiastic supporters of an independent Parliament, and they may revert to the sentiments of their ancestors—a prospect which is somewhat remote.

In drawing up the new Bill, the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, Mr. Gladstone stated, will be expressly acknowledged in the preamble. The executive power would be vested in the Viceroy, with an Executive Committee of the Privy Council which would be his Cabinet. The Viceroyalty would have no party character, and the appointment would be held for six years at the will of the Crown, and would be exempt from religious disabilities. On the advice of the Executive Committee or Privy Council, the Viceroy would give or withhold his assent to Bills, subject to the instructions of her Majesty, acting on the advice of her Ministers in respect to any given measure. A Legislative Council or Upper Chamber would be constituted consisting of forty-eight members elected for a period of eight years by a constituency with a twenty-pound qualification, and numbering about 170,000 persons. Mr. Sexton subsequently stated that the Legislative Council would be Conservative and when sitting in Congress would probably swamp the majority in the popular Chamber. But he would take the risk and accept the principle of an Upper Chamber, elected by a restricted franchise. The popular assembly, Mr. Gladstone explained, would consist of 103 members elected by the present constituencies for a term of five years. To avoid a dead-lock, the Bill provides that a measure which has been passed by the Assembly more than once at an interval of two years, or after a dissolution of Parliament should be decided by the two Assemblies in the General Assembly. All appeals would be made to the judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and not to the House of Lords, and appeals on questions *ultra vires* must be made on the initiative of the Viceroy or the Secretary of State for the Home Department in England. Two Exchequer judges would be appointed under the great seal of the United Kingdom to deal with financial and imperial business. For six years, the judges would be appointed as at present and on the same salaries, and afterwards by the Viceroy, the local Parliament voting their salaries. Mr. Balfour, in the course of his vigorous and incisive criticism, argued that the result of this provision would be that the Irish judges would have their salaries cut down or increased according to the decisions they gave in particular cases; in other words that they would be paid by the job. Mr. Bryce, however, stated that a clause in the Bill would make the Irish judges of the future irremoveable, and their salaries, once fixed, inalterable. The Constabulary, which now cost the Consolidated Fund £1,500,000 a-year, would be paid by the Irish Treasury £1,000,000 a-year, the Consolidated Fund paying the other third until such time as the force would be gradually disbanded, and replaced by a civil police force under the Irish executive.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government, bowing to English opinion, had decided to retain Irish members in the House of Commons, though in his view such retention was not necessary to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, for that Parliament is now supreme over the whole Empire, although the autonomous Colonies are not represented in it. The members will be reduced to eighty, which is the proportion due to the diminished numbers of the population of Ireland as compared to Great Britain. The members remaining will not vote on any British measure, but their powers will be unimpaired with regard to Imperial measures. Parliament will decide for itself in every case whether a measure is British or Imperial. The financial aspect of the Bill is simpler than the arrangements under the former Bill. The Imperial Government will collect the Customs and Excise Duties, the Post Office and Telegraphs. The Irish Government would take over the whole of the Civil Charges of the country, amounting to £3,210,000, which, with the two-thirds of the charge for the Constabulary and the cost of collection, will bring up the Irish charges to £5,160,000. The Imperial Government would receive £2,430,000 a-year. The continued payment out of the consolidated fund, for a short time, of £500,000 of the present Constabulary charge, would give Ireland a clear surplus of half a million with which to start on her own account. Mr. Balfour denounced this payment as a war contribution levied by a victorious enemy, and protested against making Ireland a present of £17,000,000, which would be the capitalised value of £500,000 a-year. Mr. Gladstone justified the payment partly on the ground that while it would be only temporary, it would be some compensation for the shabby and unjust treatment of that country in money advances during a long period; but mainly because that vanishing charge would get rid of the alarming increment of Irish grants, which in the six years of the late Government had gone up irrespective of the Constabulary charges, to £3,892,000, the rate of increase being £113,000 a-year. Mr. Bryce in his reply to Mr. Balfour's criticism on this and other parts of the Ministerial policy, said that the late Chief Secretary had to alternately bludgeon and bribe the Irish people to forego their claims, and that he had failed to reconcile the country to his Government. Mr. Balfour attacked the Bill with a verve and animation, which Mr. Bryce confessed elicited his admiration. This tribute from an opponent is especially noticeable when we hear of the "demoralisation" which has been attributed by the rank and file of the Unionists to the want of energy of their leaders. The ordeal of the committee stage has yet to come. It seems, however, idle to waste time on examining the details of a Bill which is doomed to defeat. Even if it pass the ordeal of debate in the House of Commons, it is certain that it will be thrown out in the House of Lords.

SOME curious side-lights on Chinese manners and customs are frequently furnished by the official notifications from Pekin. Chinese law contains more that is humorous than the prosaic law of any other country, or several other countries put together. The China papers to hand yesterday bring several remarkable instances. In one the Board of Punishments is itself to be punished by a fine, to be assessed by the Board of Civil Office, one of its awards having been reversed by the Court of Censors. Another notification in the *Gazette* is equally instructive. A grasping military graduate having successfully coached a student for his first military degree, was dissatisfied with the bonus the student gave him. Many an Indian Munshi is dissatisfied with his reward, but his method of retaliation decidedly differs from that of his Chinese neighbour. The graduate hired the services of four budmashes and went with them to loot the student's quarters. For fear of being recognised the graduate did not enter the premises, contenting himself with sitting on the compound wall and directing operations. The student and his wife, resisting the robbers, were wounded, and the men escaped with their booty. The Chinese law provides that the leaders in an organised robbery, in which more than three men take part, shall without regard to the amount of property stolen or the number of robberies committed, be sentenced to one hundred strokes with the heavy bamboo and to banishment for three years. Again, the law provides that a master wounding a pupil—rather lucky for Chinese schoolboys—shall be treated in a manner similar to a person who wounds a member of a younger generation of his own family; also that in case of robbery from members of the offender's own family the punishment shall be decreased five degrees. How all these sections are made applicable to the case a Chinese lawyer alone can tell, but it works out in this wise: that the wicked tutor is liable to a hundred blows and banishment for three years. This reduced by five degrees would leave a hundred blows only. But the offender also loses his military degree and this is held to be the equivalent of a hundred blows, therefore the blows are remitted. The accomplices in the robbery get them instead of the tutor and the banishment afterwards. A third story told is as to how the magistrate of Nanching Hsien, anxious to carry out various public improvements in his district, levied taxes to the tune of four hundred-and-fifty taels of cash in excess of the sanctioned amount. His punishment, which is severe, is thus worked out. The levy of illegal taxes is equivalent to half a theft and therefore is punishable with half its severity. The magistrate is to receive seventy blows with the heavy bamboo and to be banished for a year and-a-half. As he is an official, he is to be allotted the utmost penalty and be "sent to the forces on the frontier there to atone for his fault by hard exertion." The money he collected will be devoted to river embankment works, while the underlings, who collected the taxes, are each to receive eighty blows.

M. HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE, the eminent philosophical historian who threw a new light on the "origins" of Modern France, whose name appears in this morning's obituary, was a voluminous writer on a variety of subjects besides history, though his historical works are the most important. M. Taine was educated at the Bourbon College, where at the age of nineteen he gained the prize of honour for rhetoric and in the following year headed the list of successful candidates in the section of Literature at the Normal College. As a tutor he worked for some time, but abandoned this career after having obtained the diploma of Doctor in Letters for his "De Personis Platonicis" and "Essai sur les Fables de La Fontaine." His "Essai sur Tite-Live," published shortly after leaving the Normal School, contained ideas diametrically opposed to the doctrines of the University, and for this as well as its brilliant style created a profound sensation. This work was "crowned" by the French Academy, and was designed by the author as "an application and a demonstration of the system of Spinoza." The second of the two great works which appeared at this time, was "The French Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century." It was a criticism of spiritual and religious writers of the century—works which were naturally popular with the materialist school. For about eighteen months in 1863-64, M. Taine was Examiner in Literature at the Military School of St. Cyr, being appointed later Professor of the History of Art and Æsthetics at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. On the death of M. Thiers, M. Taine sought election, but unsuccessfully, for the vacant seat in the French Academy, M. Henri Martin, the historian, being elected by a majority of three votes. Six months later, however, he was elected on the death of M. de Lémenie. The Academy, however, rejected his work on English Literature on account of the materialist and atheistical opinions it contained. A multiplicity of works issued from his pen, but it was not until his history of "Le Gouvernement Revolutionnaire" appeared that he again found favour with his academical colleagues. M. Taine visited England twenty years ago and gave a series of lectures in French at Oxford, afterwards writing a treatise on his visit. M. Taine was a native of Vouziers, Ardennes, and was sixty-five years of age.

AUSTRALIAN papers, last week, brought details of the floods at Ipswich, but Brisbane, where the destruction had been greatest, was still cut off from communication with any other part of the province. Soon after the rise of the water, the Victoria bridge, connecting the two parts of the town on either side of the river, collapsed. There was, says the *Brisbane Courier*, one loud crash which shook the very earth; one convulsive heave and two huge spans of the bridge disappeared in the water, and within half an hour half the entire structure had disappeared. In the West End of South Brisbane only twenty-five houses remained standing, and the condition of the people was pitiable in the extreme. The main thoroughfare was one big stretch of ruin and desolation, the loss of property being enormous. When the mail left many families were living in boats with a sail for covering and others on roughly constructed rafts. Marine Defence Force torpedo-boats were employed in relief operations; one of them, the Midge, towing a whale boat of provisions and blankets, to the washed-out people of the suburbs. The Brisbane Botanical Gardens, on which the colony prided itself, have been hopelessly wrecked. The Indooroopilly railway bridge, a structure of five arches, was destroyed on the second day of the floods. When they began, the chief engineer of the railway had a heavily laden train placed on it in the hope of steadying it, but the bridge and the train with it went away, the central span, a hundred and sixty feet long, being carried away in its entirety. Five hundred houses in North Brisbane were carried off and their material washed down with the stream. The Goodna railway station was canted over and the line breached in many places. The two bridges cost half a million of money. The gunboat Paluma was carried from her moorings and is now high and dry in the Botanical Gardens. It is considered next to impossible to assess the damages, though Reuter's telegram the other day fixed it at a million sterling. It is satisfactory to find that the loss of life has been comparatively small.

SANDGATE which has been the victim of a great subsidence of the cliffs on which it is built, is a small watering-place recently developed on the cliffs in the neighbourhood of Folkestone. It has been largely advertised and was in a fair way to become a thriving sea-side resort. The chalk cliffs of this part of the coast—and indeed of all the southern coast have been much undermined by the action of the sea and weather of late years, and the falling in of overhanging masses of chalk has frequently led to destruction of houses and loss of life, but never before on so large a scale.

THE Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 24th ultimo left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m. on Saturday next.

WE are pleased to learn that Mr. James Scorgie, F.C.S., late of the College of Science, Poona, has been appointed a Fellow of the Imperial Institute.

SOME very good specimens of wood-carving for the Imperial Institute have been prepared at the workshops attached to the School of Arts, and go home by next mail.

ON Friday a petition was presented by the largest shareholder of the Himalaya Bank, in liquidation, in the Court of the District Judge at Saharanpur, asking that the liquidators be directed to prosecute the directors and officers of the bank criminally. The Judge dismissed the application, partly on the ground that some of the charges made were "not offences in relation to a company"—a reason which by itself would scarcely justify dismissal of all the charges—and partly because he thought the interests of shareholders might be prejudiced were a criminal prosecution instituted, while the civil suit for the recovery of monies from certain of the bank officials was understood to be pending. Practically, therefore, the matter is still open.

THE *Morning Leader* writes:—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, who has just arrived home after a considerable spell of service in India, is one of Viscount Cobham's numerous brothers, and he has all the family fondness for cricket and other manly exercises. He is forty-seven, but thanks to a magnificent constitution and a healthy method of life he looks much younger, despite the exactions of a tropical climate. Somehow the sons of the late Lord Lyttelton have all managed to obtain distinction in one way or another; and it is an evidence of Mr. Gladstone's intuition that he should have made much of them from their very boyhood. Mrs. Gladstone, their aunt, waxes enthusiastic over them; and it was a red-letter day in her life when the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton and Mr. J. D. Walker on a famous occasion, ten years ago, succeeded in scoring 324 runs between them in a first-class cricket match. Colonel Lyttelton has never done anything at the wicket to equal this; but he is nevertheless a good amateur batsman, and his appearance in the field has always been the signal for applause. He served on the staff in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and latterly he has been in command of the 1st Battalion Rifles Brigade.

THE Committee of the Royal Humane Society had under its notice, on the evening of the 16th January, a large number of cases of saving life from drowning. Captain A. B. Hawes presided. The committee awarded, amongst others, its medal to Bassu bin Sein, Malay sergeant of Police, for saving Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, who, with three British officers, was immersed in the river at Perak, Singapore, on the occasion of their steam-launch being sank after a collision. Sir C. Smith sank twice, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of the sergeant, who swam to and supported him until they reached the bank.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH PROTESTANTS AND HOME RULE.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A great Protestant prayer-meeting to ask for guidance in the Home Rule crisis was held in Dublin yesterday. Archbishop Plunket presided. The Presbyterian and Methodist clergy assisted at the meeting.

SERIOUS SUBSIDENCE OF LAND.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A serious subsidence of land took place at Sandgate, on Saturday last. Eighty houses were wrecked, and are in a tottering condition. The inmates fled, terrified.

LATER.

Two hundred houses are uninhabitable at Sandgate, the inmates of which have taken refuge at Folkestone and Hythe. Great distress prevails.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 6.

His Highness Seyyid Ali bin Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar, died of dropsy last evening. On the news becoming known two hundred British blue jackets were immediately landed and guarded the palace. The Sultan's son Kalid, however, managed to gain admission by the back door and tried to bar the gates but yielded to the summons of Mr. Rodd, the British agent, who removed him to his own house.

Mr. Rodd then proclaimed Hamid bin Thwain Sultan. All is now quiet.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The death is announced of Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, the French historian.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day; and the s. s. Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE RESIDENCY OF JODHPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie, now at Kotah, will act as Resident of Jodhpur, when Colonel Abbott takes six months' leave, in April.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY BATES.

General Sir Henry Bates, whose death is announced by Reuter to-day, was Aid-de-Camp to Lord Gough in the days of Chillianwallah and Guzerat. His death causes a vacancy in the Colonelcy of the South Lancashire Regiment.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Owing to the unhealty state of the Manchester Regiment at Meerut the Regiment will be moved to Chakrata for the summer. The first battalion Royal West Kent Regiment is now at Meerut for the winter.

SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Melitus, as already announced, will succeed Mr. Hewitt as Deputy Secretary in the Home Department.

Mr. Lnson, of the Bengal Secretariat, will be appointed Under-Secretary, a post in which he officiated last year.

HEAVY RAIN AT ALLAHABAD.

Heavy rain, more like the customary autumn deluge than the spring showers of ordinary years, fell at Allahabad, on Sunday evening, for several hours.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. S. BROWNRIGG.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, Rifle Brigade, who was coming on to the Allahabad Staff, in place of Colonel Clifford, has had his destination changed, and relieves Colonel Harvey, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow, who is going home on leave.

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT ULWAR.

Major Pears, Political Agent to the Tonk Durbar, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, as Political Agent at Ulwar. An English guardian will probably be appointed to superintend the bringing up of the young Maharaja of Ulwar who will be educated as his father was at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

THE AMIR'S AGENT.

Mr. T. S. Pyne, the Amir's Engineer, left Peshawar, on Friday night, for Calcutta. Mr. Pyne will probably take leave to England before returning to Afghanistan. He speaks most favourably of the Amir's treatment of his European employès in Kabul, and reports that his Highness is much improved in health, and is now on a fair way towards complete recovery.

MAJOR-GENERAL LUCK'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

Major-General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has made some alterations in his tour. His dates of arrival will now be at Secunderabad on March 9, Bangalore from 10th to 17th, Umballa 22nd to 23rd, Multan 24th to 27th, Quetta 28th to April 2, Loralai April 4th to 7th, and Sialkote 9th to 14th. He will arrive at Simla on April 6, and afterwards proceed to Quetta to take up the Baluchistan Command.

LORD HAWKE'S CRICKET TEAM.

Lord Hawke and his cricket team were present at a very crowded smoking concert at Peshawar, on Thursday evening, and on Friday visited the Khyber Pass, being entertained at a joint luncheon given by the 5th Fusiliers and the Rifle Brigade. The team has now been dissolved. Lord Hawke will probably spend the summer in Kashmir. Mr. Vernon proceeds to England direct, and the remainder by various routes. They all express their utmost satisfaction with the tour, and most of them look forward to meeting at Lords ground in season.

THEFT OF RIFLES IN THE FEROZEPORE ARSENAL.

At the request of the Punjab police a native mistri at the Quetta Arsenal, has been arrested, and sent to Ferozepore in connection with the theft of rifles from the arsenal there.

LANDSLIP AT QUETTA.

The landslip on the Quetta Railway previously reported occurred opposite to the north distance signal towards Kach. The slip is a heavy one extending a mile into interior ground. It is believed that most of the hills in the vicinity of the Mud Gorge are again on the move. Traffic is likely to be interrupted.

INSPECTION OF THE 1st PUNJAB VOLUNTEERS.

The 1st Punjab Volunteers were inspected on Saturday by Colonel Halliday in the unavoidable absence of Lord Frankfort. The inspection took the form of a field-day with some Troops from Mian Mir and few Battalion movements. Colonel Halliday commented most favourably on the drill and discipline of the four Companies present.

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

Six teams have entered for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament, namely, the Queen's Bays, the 5th Lancers, the 7th Hussars, the 16th Lancers, the 18th Hussars, and Gloucestershire Regiment. On Saturday Captain Capel-Cure, Gloucester Regiment, came down with his pony, and broke his collar-bone, so that he will be unable to play for the Regiment. The Gloucestershire team scratched for the tournament owing to Captain Capel-Cure's accident. The Queen's Bays will now play the 7th Hussars on Wednesday. The Queen's Bays are favorites for the Cup probably on account of their last year's win.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 6.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed today. The cross-examination of Quiros, the Police Inspector, by Mr. Norton, lasted the whole of today. Witness admitted making a statement to Mr. Edgelow, in October last, but denied that he told him that Gertrude was a woman of character. Witness did not expect any money from Mehdi Hassan for giving his evidence, but he would ask the favour of an appointment in Hyderabad. He had not said anything as yet about it to Mehdi Hassan.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS AT HYDERABAD.

A series of storms, accompanied by heavy lightning and rain, have swept over Hyderabad and the district, doing much damage to crops. This is an unusual visitation for this period of the year.

A CONVICT'S PETITION TO GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 6.

Gunner Thomas James, 27th Field Battery, who was sentenced by Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, Poona, for robbing a shoemaker, near Kirkee, last July, for one year, has submitted a petition to the Bombay Government for discharging and sending him to England free in June next, during the harvest season. The Government after taking a lenient view, passed a resolution that he should be released in May if it be considered convenient by the Inspector-General of Prisons, and should be provided with a free passage to England.

THE JURY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The Jury Commission held its preliminary meeting to-day. It was settled to keep the programme of the proceedings strictly private. Reporters were excluded.

LADY WENLOCK AT CALCUTTA.

Lady Wenlock arrived on a visit to-day.

A SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT AVERTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAKI, MARCH 6.

A serious collision between the Calcutta and Bombay mail-trains was miraculously averted on the early morning of Sunday last at Budhapore, Sind. The Bombay mail from Karachi was waiting in the station when the Calcutta mail from Lahore ran into the same line. A terrible calamity which would have ended disastrously to passengers of both the trains was simply averted by the heroic presence of mind on the part of Mr. Dickson, driver of the Calcutta mail who pulled up his train within a very short distance of the danger as soon as he perceived it, the distance being about the length of three waggons. The cause of the would-be accident is alleged to be the pointsman's neglect to lock up his points. He was found in a fainting fit immediately after the event, and taken by the same train to the hospital at Kotri. An official enquiry has been ordered to be held to-morrow.

ENHANCEMENT OF ASSESSMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALKAPUR, MARCH 6.

A large meeting to petition against enhancement of assessment was held here this afternoon. Over two thousand people were present. Khan Bahadur Kazi Budruddin, Special Magistrate, presided. Messrs. Mudholker and Joshi of Amraoti came by special invitation of the local Association. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution deprecating the enhancement proposed by the Settlement Officer, and earnestly praying the Commissioner and the Resident not to sanction his proposals, as they would seriously affect the well-being of ryots.

[REUTER'ST ELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 4.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MARCH 4.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s s Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 3.

The P. & O. Co.'s s s Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 6.

The P. &O. Co.'s s s Nizam arrived here this morning.

The Anchor Line s s Persia arrived at Marseilles on the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 3/8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-16
Bar Silver	38 5-16

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

AN occasional correspondent writes:—Our popular District Judge gave a very pleasant evening party, on Tuesday night, at his bungalow in the Bhuddur, to the elite of Ahmedabad. It was the first one Mr. McCorkell has given since his arrival here. The guests, Europeans and Natives, began to arrive at nine o'clock, and were kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. McCorkell, at the entrance door. The party broke up shortly after midnight, all leaving very happy and pleased at the entertainment got up by the host and hostess for their friends' amusement. There was capital singing and playing on the piano, by several ladies and gentlemen from camp and city, which enlivened the evening considerably. The native gentlemen were looked after by the Brahmin attendants, and a separate tent had been placed at their disposal with refreshments of all kinds, such as sweets and fruits, &c., whoever cared to partake of them; also "Bamunya cha," i.e., tea made by a Brahmin cook. The following are the names of those who attended:—Mr. C. E. Frost, C.S., Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S., Col. Weatherall, Captain Degersey, R.A., Dr. and Mrs. Wallis, Capt. and Mrs. Newnham, Mrs. Lynde and Miss Lynde, Rev., Mrs., and the Misses Gillespie, Mrs. G. P. Taylor, Mr. Ferrier, Mr. J. A. Hykoop, Mr. McTier, Miss Walters, Miss E. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Dr. Bartholomeusz, C. S., Mr. R. Jayakar, C.M., Mr. Atmaram Kazi, S. J., Mr. Lalshunkur, S.J., Rao Sahib Parmanandas, Rao Sahib Nurberam, Rao Sahib Vuraj Rai, Seth Manibhai, Seth Sarobhai, Seth Choonilal, Seth Varilal, Rao Sahib Runchorlal, C. I. E., Rao Sahib Vasudeo M., Rao Sahib Rumanbha and Mrs. Rumanbhai, Khan Sahib K. N. Wadia, G. P., Mr. L. M. Wadia, bar-at-law, and Mrs. Wadia, Mr Sonaiwalla, bar.-at-law, and Mrs. Sonawalla, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangirjee Vakil, Mr. and Mrs. Chopghar, Dr. and Mrs. Nanabally, and others. The cold-weather has disappeared very suddenly. Already we are beginning to feel the heat, but very slightly. I fancy we shall have a very trying hot season this year. Our most energetic Joint Sessions Judge, Mr. J. J. Heaton, has been transferred to Baroda on "special" duty for at least six months. Last month in the Sessions there were no less than three murder cases tried, out of which only one was convicted and sentenced to capital punishment. An appeal has been preferred to the High Court.

RECENTLY, says the Punjab paper, a demand was made to the court of wards in a certain district by the guardians of a certain ward for one lakh and fifty thousand rupees for the celebration of his marriage ceremony. The court at once saw the extravagance of the demand and taking the management of the ceremony in their own hands, demonstrated that each and every part of it could be properly performed for Rs. 60,000. Thus not only was the ceremony gone through in all its details, but a saving of Rs. 90,000 was effected.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

SPORT AND THE WORLD'S PEACE.

THE promotion of peace, or the encouragement of the world's amity, by such an extraneous aid as sport, may, at first sight, appear a monstrous theory. The idea is not entirely novel. Moreover, I beg to assure my readers that I verily believe some sound arguments can be adduced in favour of the proposition. Let us take Smith as a type of the average Englishman. Smith, who has never yet seen the shores of Britain recede gradually from view, until his native isle, from the poop deck of the steamer, looks like a heavy cloud astern, has a poor opinion of foreigners. Let us imagine that a Frenchman comes to live next door to Smith, who, full of insular pride, sneers at his Gallic neighbour as "froggie," and pities the general ignorance of the "darned Mounseer." By and bye Smith becomes acquainted with Monsieur and speedily changes his opinions. He finds him much more manly than ever he expected, and entertains respect for him, his notions, and may be his prowess with the rapier or in some other physical exercise. Ignorance is the father of folly, and the more different nations see of each other, the more are they inclined to properly assess and value each other's abilities—both mental and physical. The increased means of communication between all parts of the globe, the speedier and easier facilities for travel, have undoubtedly tended to promote the peace of the world. And in a lesser degree—of course a much less degree—the sporting rivalry between different nations, and the tours of sporting organisations have done something to mould a healthier public opinion between England and other nations, and between Great Britain, as the mother country, and her colonies. English people see and know more of the Colonists and of those of different race and tongue from themselves by reason of this healthy sporting rivalry. The Colonists and the foreigners learn much more of the English and their good qualities in the field of sport than they are ever likely to acquire through the dull medium of business transactions. Knowledge begets mutual respect, and respect tends to peace. The true character of a man may best be discovered when he is away from his bench, his counter, or his desk. Describe to me that man's recreations, and the way in which he enters into them, and I will tell you what manner of man he is. What is true of the individual as a unit is true of the nation as a whole. From all of which I say that sporting rivalry between the nations of this revolving planet is a matter of considerable importance.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH FOOTBALL TEAM.

These observations have occurred to me from what I see passing around, and in considering what the immediate future is likely to bring forth. A French football team has just visited England. It seems perfectly ridiculous, even the height of absurdity, to suppose that this can tend to a better understanding between the inhabitants of the two countries. And yet why not? At present there is undoubtedly a pronounced anti-English feeling across the silver streak. The French Government and press do not approve of our recent action in Egypt, and they do not view with favour our second mission to the Sultan of Morocco. A French football team has been to England, and has been accorded that whole-souled hospitability which we in general, and English sportsmen in particular, are famous for. The French footballers have been handsomely treated, both on the field and off, and have enjoyed the opportunity of displaying their skill before influential personages in this country. All this will be recorded in the French newspapers, and will tend to convince the Parisian and the peasant alike that the English are not half so despicable as they have been painted. Our Trans-Channel visitors, who represent three best clubs in their country, will return and talk of their feats and their feasts. These individual experiences will be repeated over and over again. Just as if a stone divided the tranquil surface of a pond, swift ruffling circles curl on every side and the circles ever expand in circumference until they are lost on the breast of the water. Still the stone has had its effect. And so it is in the matter of international courtesy in sport. The influence of such an act of courtesy is ever expanding until it is gradually lost to view. Therefore, I say we may hope that the visit of the French football team will not be without its effect for the better understanding of the English in the capital and heart of France.

ENGLISH INSULAR PRIDE.

And then, too, surely, we proud English people, with our insular prejudices, have ceased to look upon the Frenchman as a being who cannot fight, fish, ride, shoot, play football, or do anything as well as we can! We must not forget that a French crew defeated an English eight on the Seine last year. We must recollect that the French possess some excellent cyclists, expert fencers, able wrestlers, fair footballers, and that they have sent race-horses on to our courses and won some of our most cherished prizes. The sooner we recognise the fact that foreigners can do doughty deeds as well as ourselves the better for us. Last year Ooms, a Dutch sculler, rowed off with "the Diamonds" at Henley, and Zimmerman, the Yankee, was the best bicycle performer in England in 1892. Moreover, Lord Sheffield's cricket combination was defeated twice out of three representative matches in their Australian tour. We have no boxer to pit against Peter Jackson, the black, and we have no professional oarsman to match against Stansbury, the legitimate successor to Beach and Searle. We have no trotter who could see the way Nancy Hanks goes. An Indian gentleman wins the amateur billiard championship of England, and little Wales conquers England in the Rugby football arena. Wherefore, I say, what right have we English to plume ourselves so much, and to consider ourselves invincible? I am by no means disloyal or unpatriotic, but I unhesitatingly assert that we have no right to boast too much.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

It is not long since that witty Frenchman, who conceals his name under the *nom de plume* of Max O'Rell, satirised football in "John Bull and His Island." It is but three or four years since I saw an amusing description of a football match at Blackheath in a smart Parisian society paper. This is how the game struck the French critic:—"I went," said he, "to the Blackheath on Saturday to observe the game so essentially Britannic of football. This is what I saw: The players precipitated themselves furiously upon each other; arms and legs were instantly dislocated; collar bones broken; children of tender years limped off the field with fatal injuries; and all around were weeping mothers and distracted fathers, tending their bruised and battered offspring. . . . . Anon the game was resumed amidst howls and execrations from all sides. Fragments of clothing and of hair and skin, torn ruthlessly from the heads and bodies of the rivals, strewed the field. It was a spectacle terrible and affecting. I turned away with tears in my eyes." This writer ought to become a war correspondent. But even this terrible picture has not deterred the French from falling in love with Rugby football, and in sending a team to Blackheath to test their skill in the game so essentially Britannic. May the French still learn more games essentially Britannic.

A "FRENCH" CRICKET STORY.

Although a few cricket matches have been played in Paris—I remember a Nottingham team tripping over to the gay capital many, many years ago—the Frenchman is said to be particularly off his guard when he talks about our summer game. Thus it is recorded that when a Frenchman was watching a county match he gravely asked when the play was going to begin after he had been looking on for an hour or two. He could imagine nothing so sedate, so sober, and so sad being a game. He failed to see, moreover, the privilege of making runs. He thought that the batsman had the best time who got out and could sit at his ease and thus "assist" the others in their "work." Then it is recorded—not, I am afraid, by a truthful recording angel—that a match was once played at Boulogne. All the players save one were English. The exception was a Frenchman named Billy. Now, Billy was the most energetic fielder ever seen. He was everywhere after the ball. At last a batsman hit a ball very hard over square leg's head. It rolled on until it fell over the cliff down on to the beach. Long leg gave chase to the leather. At the cliff he looked over, and, thinking discretion the better part of valour, stood still. Not so, however, with Billy. With wonderful celerity and agility he scaled the cliff, and secured the ball. He could, however, neither throw it up nor re-climb the cliff. So he took a cab and went round by the town. It is said that the batsmen made a few hundred runs by this stroke. But as Mr. Horace Hutchinson, who tells this story, suggests, "Billy" is an unusual name for a Frenchman. Just so.

THE YOUTH OF FRANCE.

Until quite recently the French have never shown any predilection for outdoor sport—for rural recreations and pastimes which tend to develop individual independence—both physically and mentally. Indeed, this applies generally to all the Latin race. And among all the Teutonic and Scandinavian peoples the English have alone remained faithful to their rural instincts and the pleasures derivable therefrom. The French boy is not to be blamed for his indifference to sport. In the past he has been the product of a system—an automaton resulting from a scholastic-military training. Games have formed no part of the curriculum. Rivalry between schools was unknown. In fact, there was nothing to encourage activity beyond gymnastics; nothing to cultivate energy and independence of character. Now let us hope that this is to be gradually but completely changed. The pioneers of French football may have to endure obloquy and ridicule. They may be regarded as little better than those poor creatures who have to dwell in such institutions as *L'Asile Pour Les Fous*—but what of that? It was the same in England—the pioneers of football in this country were regarded as persons who ought to be kept under restraint. Here then is more power to French legs and arms in all domains of sport.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN INDIA.

Still pursuing the same argument, it may fairly be urged that Lord Hawke, who is in the habit of taking teams of English cricketers to different parts of the world, is doing a distinct service to his country, especially when a number of English gentlemen representing a conquering and dominant nation spend some months among the millions of conquered and subjected races which constitute our Indian Empire. Just in the same way—only more so—his Excellency Lord Harris is doing incalculable good in the Bombay Presidency. Lord Harris, the representative of the Queen, has played regularly and well—and surely this is not without its effect on the native mind. It will be a happy day for India when the condition of the masses of her people has been educated up to cricket, and the game is as common there as it is in England and Australia. And then, who can say how much the healthy rivalry between England and Australia in the cricket field has tended to strengthen the bonds between the mother country and the colony? An Australian team comes to England in the ensuing season, and the cricket authorities of the all Australia are likely to invite an English combination to visit the land down under when our autumn sets in. Apart from all financial considerations we know full well how the Australian cricketers like to come "home," as they call a trip to England. It is on these grounds—fanciful and far fetched as they may be decried—that I am in favour of encouraging more cricket intercourse between England and South Africa. If a South African team pays its first visit to England either this year or in 1894, I sincerely trust that we shall extend old-fashioned English hospitality to the Cape cricketers.

THE BEGINNING OF AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

The Australians, of course, owe their cricket to the English colonists. Wherever the Englishman makes his home there he pursues his favourite sport as soon as ever he finds an opportunity of doing so. The English not only took cricket to Australia but implanted the love of it in their descendants, and we have ever since done our utmost to foster that love of such a grand pastime. The other day I was reading an account of the last match between New South Wales and South Australia—a match in which Sir Gregory and Charles Turner proved themselves admirable run-getters and played a fine forcing game. These inter-colonial matches have done much to popularise cricket in the land of the Golden Fleece. Years ago, when the players were primitive cricketers and when Victoria separated itself from New South Wales, an inter-colonial match was talked about. Matters were brought to a crisis, and in 1856 the New South Welshmen went to Melbourne and bearded the Victorian lions in their den. This was the inauguration of a series of matches which have remained unbroken to this day. The greatest stimulus ever given to Australian cricket has, however, been supplied by the periodical visits of English teams.

HOW THE ENGLISH FOSTERED COLONIAL CRICKET.

The first English eleven which ever went to Australia was commanded by H. H. Stephenson, and set sail on October 20, 1861. They carried all before them. They were treated with the greatest respect. They evoked most marked enthusiasm. An Australian writing at the time paid them the following compliment: "The English cricketers will leave *with us* the most pleasing remembrance. Uniformly civil, gentlemanly, and obliging, they have won, as it were, golden opinions on all sides." The moving spirits of the Albert Club, Sydney, the most important cricket organisation in the colony, persuaded Charles Lawrence, of Surrey, to remain in Australia and teach cricket. The second team left England under the "old lion of the North," George Parr, on October 15, 1863, and they never lost a match. George Parr told me that they found much better cricketers than they expected. The local men had considerably improved since Stephenson's visit. Tinley, Carpenter, and E. M. Grace are, I believe, the only members of that combination still alive. At the close of the tour—the tour in which Parr was kissed by the Maori women and raised to the dignity of a Maori chief for the many uniform acts of kindness shown by the Englishmen to their tribe—Dr. Grace stayed behind to visit friends, and Caffyn, one of the soundest bats, followed the example of Lawrence, except that he stayed at Melbourne. Ten years elapsed before the next English eleven visited the Colonies. In the meantime cricketers sprang up out there on all sides, and practice and coaching produced such a wonderful effect that when Mr. W. G. Grace's twelve went to the land of the Southern Cross in 1873-74, an eighteen of Victoria decisively thrashed them in a single innings. From that day Australian cricket has never looked back. Altogether a dozen English teams have visited the Colonies and seven sets of Cornstalks have returned the compliment. The progress of the Australians was most marked, and now-a-days they are considered foemen of the worthiest stamp. Despite some few unpleasant incidents I am sure this rivalry between England and Australia has been of mutual advantage in every sense, and I leave off as I commenced, firm in my belief, that international sport produces international amity.

ANGLO-INDIAN WORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The word "peg" owes its origin, I believe, to the old custom of scoring up drinks in taverns in England by means of pegs stuck into the wall or door. The regular customers who were allowed to run up scores had their drinks marked in this way, and so took "another peg." I have never heard of "a peg in a coffin" though a nail in a coffin is a very old and very sensible expression. The native ways of turning English words are very amusing. Of course Gymkhana came from "game-khana." Kilal for tooth-pick suggests quill—and galiss for braces suggests gallows or suspenders. Hundreds of others will suggest themselves to your readers.—Yours, &c.,

G. R. G.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

THE P. and O. steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo left Aden, at noon yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London—Mr Geo Hales, Mrs Daly, infant and nurse, Major Sorrell, Lieut D S Buist, Mrs Sevestre, two children, and aya, Mrs and Miss Dodd, Mrs and Miss Connor, Dr N J Billimoria, Mr E Muspratt, Mr Rendle, Mrs M J Elliott, Mr J A Blogg, and Mr E Goulstone.

From Brindisi—Surg-Capt Robinson, Mr and Mrs O'Callaghan, Lieut T Y Seddon, Major Burn-Murdoch, Surg-Major H St C Corruthers, Mr H C Hill, Mr A Brereton, Dr W J Simpson, Mr Abercrombe, Mr F Brown, Mr N F Kanny, and Mr Framjee.

From Ismailia—Mr L B Searing.

For Madras—Mr F T Bagshawe and Mr Constable.

For Colombo—Sir Henry G Calcraft, K C B, Mr K Macandrew, Major W F Burn, Mr W H Sinclair, Miss Freeman, Mr and Mrs Walpole, Lieut H S Woodcock, Mr E Hogarth, and Mr Harris.

For Kurrachee—Capt and Mrs Drury, Mr McKerrow, Mr J McArthur Onslow, Mr A T Bonham Carter, and Mr Cunningham.

NEW COLOURS FOR THE 5TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

PRESENTATION BY LADY HARRIS.

THE presentation of New Colours to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry was made by her Excellency Lady Harris on the general parade-ground, at 5 o'clock, last evening. There was a large concourse of townspeople on the maidan to see the tamasha; and on the parade-ground was a fair attendance of European ladies and gentlemen, among whom were their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, General Budgen, the Hon. Miss Smith, Captain Poore, Captain Fowle, Rissaldar-Major Saiyadoola Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hamilton, &c. The Regiment was drawn up in line at open order. The Old Colours, with four Sergeants of the Colour Party and double sentries, were in front of the left of the line, and the band and drum formed in front of the right of the line at right angles within, turned inwards opposite the Colours. When Lady Harris arrived on the ground, accompanied by his Excellency Lord Harris and Staff, from Government House, Colonel Scott, the Commandant of the Regiment, presented arms, and then gave the orders for the Old Colours to be trooped. The band and drums played a slow march from the right to the left of the line, and, on arrival near the colours, changed front, halted, and ceased playing. They then played a quick march from left to right, and changed front, halted, and ceased playing again when in front of the right of the line. The Company on the right of the line, which formed the escort for the colours preceded by the band, playing the "British Grenadiers," moved out at quick time, the distance of a company and a-half from the line, then formed to the left and marched straight to the colours. The escort was halted at about company distance from the colours and the ranks opened, the band wheeling to the left, halting and turning about.

The two Jemadars of the escort then came forward and received the colours from the Sergeant-Major and turned about. The escort presented arms and the band played "God Save the Queen," and turned to its front again. The escort now formed to the left in slow time, preceded by the band playing the "Grenadiers March," which stopped playing as the escort approached the left of the line of officers. The escort on reaching this point turned to the left, and when its leading file arrived at the left file of the front rank of the line, the order was again given to wheel to the left. The Commandant then ordered the Regiment to present arms and the band re-commenced playing the "Grenadiers March." The officers of the escort moved along the front of the line of officers, the Jemadars carrying the colours following them abreast of the escort. The front rank of the escort filed between the ranks of the regiment, the band passing between the officers and front rank and the drummers in rear of the rear rank. Proceeding thus the escort, on arrival at the right of the line, was ordered by its captain to halt, front and present arms, the band having ceased to play just before the escort halted, and then formed on the right of the line. The commandant then ordered the Regiment to shoulder arms, and afterwards closed the ranks. And here commenced the most interesting part of the ceremony, as the Regiment was to bid a loving yet sad and pathetic farewell to the old colours, which had borne their part so gallantly for the last thirty-five years.

The old colours, on reaching the right of the line, after they had been "trooped," took post in front of the escort, which then advanced about ten paces, formed to the left, and in that order proceeded to the left of the line, the band following, playing "Auld Lang Syne;" the escort then returned to its place by the rear, the old colours, cased, remaining in rear of the left of the line, under charge of the Colour Sergeants. It was a most affecting spectacle, and it was with full hearts and dimmed eyes that the faithful soldiers of the brave old 5th Bombay L. I. took their last adieu of the sacred emblems that they had defended in days of yore with such courage and true soldierly devotion.

The Regiment now formed three sides of an oblong, the drums were piled in the centre, and the new colours placed against the pile of drums, one on each side, the Queen's Colour being on the proper right. The senior Major and the senior Jemadar took charge of the Queen's colour; and the junior Major and next senior Jemadar of the Regimental colour. These officers uncased the colours and replaced them against the drums. The senior Major then handed the Queen's colour to her Excellency Lady Harris, from whom the senior Jemadar received it, going down on the right knee. The Regimental colour was in like manner handed to the junior Major, and received by the next senior Jemadar, both Jemadars then rising.

Her Excellency Lady Harris then addressed the Regiment as follows:—Colonel Scott, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry,—It is a great pleasure to me to have this opportunity of presenting to you, for your earnest and watchful guard, a new set of colours in place of those which you have hitherto borne so gallantly. It is an additional pleasure to me to perform this ceremony in the case of a Regiment, which was under my husband's ancestors at the siege of Seringapatam. To follow the history of this Regiment which, I am sure, Colonel Scott, you feel it an honour to command, would take too long. It is enough to notice that on the scroll of its war services are to be found expeditions to Ceylon, China, the Persian Gulf, the Pindarree and Maratha wars, and in 1880 in Afghanistan; and from 1886-88 in Burmah. The laurels that your Regiment lays claim to have been won in several countries and on many a battlefield; and it may well be that, in the course of so many and such arduous services, it has been necessary to renew the colours more than once. But whilst colours may fade and silk may wear, the spirit of the men who guard them neither fades nor wears out. That has stood the strain of time and of conflict untarnished. That spirit which has carried your old colours so gallantly forward in the past still lives, I feel sure, and I therefore consign these new colours to your care, confident that it will enable this Regiment to carry them to the front when it gets the order to advance, guard them valiantly and zealously in the stress of battle, and bring them safely back with new lustre added to the brightness of their fame.

Colonel Scott, the Commandant, replied as follows:—In the name of the officers, and men of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, I beg to tender to your Excellency our heartfelt thanks for having honoured us by presenting the Regiment this day with new colours. We also thank your Excellency for speaking in such appreciative terms of the services of the Regiment since it was raised in 1763. We all naturally feel an honourable pride in belonging to a Regiment that can show such a favourable record, and if we cannot hope to excel we will try to emulate such services, and always follow the high example set us by our honoured predecessors. In receiving these colours from your Excellency this day, we promise to guard them as a sacred trust for our Queen and country, and should the necessity arise, we will, in the hour of danger, make these precious emblems our rallying point and defend them with our lives as becomes true and faithful soldiers.

The line was reformed, and the colour party with the new colours unfurled turned towards the centre: the ranks were opened and the colours received with a general salute. The colour party then marched in slow time to its place in the centre of the line, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

The ceremony of presentation was concluded by the Regiment marching past in column, after which it returned to its lines.

The following is a short account of the services of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry:—The regiment was raised in 1763 and took part in the reduction of Broach, and Thanna, afterwards going on field service in Guzerat, and being present at the battle of Arass on the 18th May, 1775. It was next employed in the Mahratta War, and took part in the capture of Mullengarh, and during the remainder of the century saw much fighting in Southern India and Ceylon, taking a prominent part in the great battles of Seedasees and Seringapatam, when after prolonged and severe fighting, General Harris decisively vanquished the power of the Sultan Tippoo. At the beginning of this century, the regiment was employed in the siege or Bhurtpur, where it suffered heavy loss, and also in the operations against the Pindarees. This was shortly followed by the Mahratta War and the regiment was present at the capture of Poona and Sattara, and the battle of Gopal Ashti, where the Peishwa's army was finally and decisively defeated. In 1819 the regiment was sent to the Persian Gulf, and fought through the Campaign. On the outbreak of the 1st Afghan War the 5th Bombay Light Infantry took part in several actions, suffering heavy losses, and distinguished itself in the gallant defence of Kaheen. We next find the regiment engaged in the China War, where it was present in various engagements, and on its return was despatched to Abysinnia, where it arrived too late for active service. In 1880 the 5th Bombay Light Infantry proceeded on field service to Afghanistan, where they remained till the conclusion of the campaign, having taken part in the relief of Kuch and the Shorawwak Column. On the outbreak of the Burma War in 1886, the regiment proceeded on active service and throughout the campaign took part in numerous engagements and expeditions against the dacoits, returning at the conclusion of hostilities.

A REST-DEPOT will be established for British troops at Madras during the trooping season of 1893-94. This will only be temporary subject to a detailed report on the result of the trial at the end of the trooping season.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which took place yesterday evening, in the College Building, at Byculla. There was a large attendance of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. The building was beautifully decorated with flags, ever-greens, and buntings. The floor and the verandah leading to the large hall on the first floor of the building, where the prize-distribution took place were covered with red cloth. The hall was quite crowded, and on the platform were accommodated influential and leading European and Native ladies and gentlemen. A band was stationed in the compound of the building and played a selection of music at intervals to delight the guests. Exactly at 5-25 o'clock, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood arrived, and were cordially received by Lieutenant-Colonel Bisset, R. E., C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, and Mr. J. P. Phythian, Principal of the Institute. As the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood entered the hall they were heartily cheered by the students. The following gentlemen are the members of the board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and most of them were present:—

CHAIRMAN.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E.

MEMBERS.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. Perozshaw M. Mehta, M.A., the Hon. A. F. Beaufort, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., M. Inst. C.E., Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. Harkissondas Nurotumdas, Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, and Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

The Hon. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

The proceedings were commenced by Colonel Bisset who gave a short sketch of the progress of the Institute, and called upon the Hon. Mr. Birdwood to distribute the prizes.

Colonel W. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Chairman of the Board, said:—Mr. Birdwood, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In thanking you for your presence here today I take the opportunity of giving you a short sketch of the progress of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute since the last annual meeting when we had the honour of the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris in this building. It was just four years ago to-day that the machinery of the Ripon Textile School was set in motion, and as the Institute course occupies three years, this is only the second occasion on which the board have been able to ask those interested in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to be present at the presentation of awards and certificates to the successful students. During the four years of its existence, there have been altogether 1148 students in the Institute. Last year the Institute sent out into the world its first batch of trained students, consisting of 91 in the Engineering and 18 in the Textile Branch. All of the latter and many of the former have found ready employment and are daily becoming more and more useful to their employers. As was pointed out by my predecessor in this place it was not expected that students leaving this Institute should be accepted as experienced practical engineers or as expert cotton-spinners. It has been the aim and object of the training in this Institute that the students in each department should leave with good technical knowledge in the special branch in which they have studied, and that they should also have a sufficient knowledge of the allied science subjects as well as some little knowledge of how to turn their scientific knowledge to practical purposes; but the students of this Institute like all students leaving school or college have yet to acquire, in the battle of life, the practical education which is necessary for success in commercial undertakings. It has been the object of the board and of the principal and staff to make the course of education in this Institute such as will enable the students in after-life, to utilize to the fullest extent, in the works which they may enter or in the business which they themselves may undertake, the knowledge which they have gained here in the Engineering or the Cotton Textile branch. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, though, perhaps, the most advanced of any in India, is only in its infancy. The principal and professors have learned to adapt their English experience to Indian ways, and are year by year suiting the methods of instruction to the requirements of Indian students, for they find that explanations which would be readily understood in a simliar Institute in England have to be altered and expanded so as to be more readily understood by the class of students who come to this Institute. Here I think you will be interested to hear who these students are, and where they come from. The full details would weary you, but out of a total of 318 students 117 are natives of this city, 20 come from Ahmedabad, 16 from Poona, 15 from Surat, 12 from Rutnagiri, 9 from Belgaum, and a few from every district in Bombay. But Allahabad, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Madras have each one or two representatives here also, while the Native States of India have no fewer than 50 students here, of whom the Baroda State sends 13, the Gwalior State 2, the Mysore State 2, and Jeypore 1. I conclude by adding that Muscat and Jaffna send two students each, while Quilon and Mauritius each send one student. The whole number of day-students during the last Session was 262, viz., 196 in the engineering, and 66 in the cotton classes. There were in addition 56 others who attended the evening classes started for students who are working by day in mills or offices. By presenting to you these rather uninteresting figures I hope to have your sympathies, and those of the public and the press, in claiming for the development of this Institute the support, not only of the Municipality of this great city and of other Municipalities also, not only of the several Associations in Bombay and up-country who are concerned with manufacturing and other industries, but of the Government of India as representing the many cities and districts from which this Institute draws her students. But I do not stop here. I would urge upon the Rulers of the numerous Native States, whose subjects are students here that in addition to the payment of the bare fees charged to their students they should contribute to the foundation of those additional branches of study which are necessary to the completeness of this Institute. At present the funds which the board have at their disposal are barely sufficient for the maintenance of the present branches and for the keeping up of the apparatus and appliances needful for teaching these branches. With the kind assistance of presents of books from various publishers it has been arranged to establish a library in the Institute, for which the Board have already received some 331 volumes of scientific and other works. The collection of appliances and of apparatus for technological purposes, which is also mainly derived from presents to the Institute from leading manufactures in England is rapidly growing, and these are being arranged in suitable sections according to the subjects they refer to. It is also being arranged to form a collection of "failures" illustrative of corrosion and other action to which materials are subject and showing also what defects in manufacture or in material have contributed to "failure." This collection is likely to be of great value as it cannot fail to impress upon the students of the Institute where and how materials and machinery give way in practice through the defects either of contruction or of material. Towards all these collections assistance is earnestly invited and gifts will be carefully preserved with the name of the donor and such other particulars as the nature of the gift may necessitate. The Institute has been already fortunate in receiving so many contributions, but it still requires many important tools, and I would suggest to any of the Indian Princes who desire that their name should be honourably connected with this Institute that a present of a large lathe would be a welcome and useful gift. To another of these great Princes I would suggest that the Institute requires complete plant for the teaching of Electrical Engineering, and I would propose to the Bombay Municipality, to whom sanitary science is of the greatest importance, that they should assist us in obtaining a collection of sanitary appliances suitable for the education of students in sanitary engineering. If the Bombay Municipality, following the example of the municipalities in English towns would come forward and found a class for sanitary science, it may reasonably be expected that the Indian students with the knowledge they possess of the manners and customs of their own people would be able to adapt the principles of sanitary science to Indian ways without slavishly following the precise method, necessary in English towns. It will be observed that during the past session 21 students have gained the full technological certificate in engineering and four in textile manufactures. These certificates have been gained after careful examination by outside examiners as well as by the staff of the Institute, and it has been the object of this board and of the principal and staff to make the standard of examination such as will compare creditably with those of similar institutes in England. On behalf of the board I beg to ask you all to congratulate the students on having gained these honourable certificates, and I would now ask you, Mr. Birdwood, to be kind enough to present them. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood then distributed the prizes.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, AND GOLD MEDAL.

The following students received scholarships, or prizes, or gold medals.

Vasudeo R. Ajrekar—The Nowrosjee Furdoonjee Fee Prize (First Session) Rs. 36, for 1891-92.

Surrosh K. R. Cama—The Nowrosjee Furdoonjee Scholarship (First Session) Rs. 54, for 1891-92, and The Nowrosjee Furdoonjee Scholarship (Second Session) Rs. 108, for 1892-93.

Hormasji M. Colah—The Lord Reay Scholarship, Rs. 108 for 1892-93.

Yeshwant S. Dalvi—The Nowrosjee Furdoonjee Fee Prize (First Session) Rs. 36, for 1891-92.

Balkrishna S. Dikshit—The Nowrosjee Furdoonjee First Scholarship (First Session) Rs. 54, for 1892-93.

Joseph A. D'Souza—The Dr. H. Cook Prize Rs. 36, for 1891-92.

Ardeshir M. Gagrat, L.M.E.—The Dwarkadas Vasanji Scholarship Rs. 108, for 1891-92.

Homjee J. Master—The Dwarkadas Vasanji Scholarship Rs. 108, for 1892-93.

Dinshah S. Mehenti, L.T.M.—The Nowrosji Furdoonjee Second Scholarship Rs. 108, for 1891-92, and The Lord Reay Gold Medal Rs. 72, for 1891-92.

Sorabji D. Naigamwalla—The Nowrosjee Furdoonjee Fee Prize (Second Session) Rs. 36, for 1891-92.

Burjor P. Nariman—The Ripon Prize Rs. 54, for Session 1891-92.

Judah Shalom—The Professor Henry Fawcett Scholarship Rs. 162, for 1892-93.

Popat H. Sheth—The Nowrosjee Furdoonji Fee Prize (First Session) Rs. 36, for 1891-92.

Rustomji R. Surveyor—The Professor Henry Fawcett Scholarship Rs. 162, for 1891-92, and The Vurjdas Atmaram Prize Rs. 24, for 1891-92.

Sunderroy B. Vaida—The Lord Reay Scholarship Rs. 108, for 1891-92.

The prizes having been distributed, the Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood said: Colonel Bisset, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I must frankly confess to you that, when I was first asked to take the chair, this evening, the request caused me a considerable amount of trepidation. I saw in a moment that it would be impossible to resist the persuasive eloquence with which Colonel Bisset conveyed the kind invitation of the committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. I felt highly honoured, indeed, by the invitation. At the same time, I felt painfully conscious that though I had been connected in past years with the committee of one or another of the educational institutions of this city and closely connected for many years with the chief of those institutions, the University of Bombay, yet I had never been at the trouble to make myself acquainted with the great and important work which the committee of this Institute has been carrying on during the past three years. I determined, therefore, at once to place myself under the orders of the learned Principal of the Institute; and Mr. Phythian most kindly undertook the task of explaining to me every branch of the curriculum of instruction which is imparted to the students during their three-years' course. He took me to all the lecture-rooms in this grand building, in which lectures are given on steam, on mechanics, theoretical and applied, on sound, light and heat, on electricity and magnetism, and in which opportunity is given for laboratory practice in physics, and in which also a large class of students is taught machine-drawing. Then we visited the buildings in the compound, where all the processes of cotton spinning and weaving are illustrated. Here Mr. Monie displayed to us in active operation the processes of scutching and carding and framing and ring-spinning and mule-spinning, and we saw some wonderful looms in full swing, turning out cloths of the closest and firmest texture and capable, on occasion, of reproducing all manner of varied and beautiful designs in such materials. Then we passed into the engineering yard and sheds presided over by Mr. Dunlop and witnessed the arrangements there provided for teaching students the use of machine tools and of lathes of the latest pattern and giving them instruction in pattern-making and practice in foundry and smithy work and in fitting. In this way about three hours were spent, I trust not unprofitably. Any way there was undoubted ability on the part of my instructors to communicate knowledge and every desire on my part to profit by the instruction; and the result was—well, it was perfectly bewildering! I felt like one who had fallen asleep and awakened suddenly amidst new surroundings; I felt like a visitor to one of those regions underground, so weirdly described by the author of "the Coming Race," where multitudinous forms of labour are unceasingly engaging the attention of a race of workers whose energies are never tired; or perhaps, to put it in yet another way, like "some watcher of the skies, when a new planet swims into his ken; or like stout Cortez, when * * * he stared at the Pacific." I knew indeed that there were railways and tramways and mills in Bombay which were worked largely by native agency and, to a certain extent, under native supervision; but I never before realized the fact that so much had been done for the industrial population of this Presidency, in the way of supplying technical education of a high class, as has been done within the walls of this institute during the last few years. It is, of course, impossible for me to speak with authority on the value of the work done here by Mr. Phythian and those associated with him. To arrive personally at an intelligent appreciation of that work would require something more from me than a three-hours' inspection. A three-years' course of diligent study would at least be necessary. But I have had the opportunity of ascertaining the views of others, more competent than myself, of forming a sound judgment in such matters, and it is most satisfactory to know from their testimony that the instruction imparted here is very sound and thorough in every way. Not only is the scientific instruction of the utmost value, giving as it does a knowledge of principles, familiarity with which must always be useful, whatever may be the particular department of industry that may be chosen by the student as the business of his life; but the instruction imparted in the cotton room and in the engineering department is altogether of a practical character. It is not pretended nor intended that the knowledge acquired here shall be a substitute for the training which must be acquired later on in the mill or railway workshop, or in engineering, and other works, after the period of apprenticeship has been entered upon. That, indeed, is the most important part of a workman's training and ends only with his life. But the peculiar recommendation of such an institution as this is that it places the student in a much better position than he would otherwise be in for deriving full advantage from such later training. He will learn his business more quickly and thoroughly, and be altogether a better workman and a supervisor of work because he has been patiently taught here to make a right use of brain and hands, and taught too as much as it is possible for him to learn about all kinds of machinery and of tools, for the safe and efficient use of which he will have a certain amount of responsibility, more or less according to his attainments, imposed on him hereafter. This is no slight matter; it is indeed a matter of vital importance, not only for the advancement of each individual student of this Institute who desires to take his part worthily as a productive factor in society, but also for the prosperity of this country, in an age of fierce and universal competition, when the fittest can alone take a front place. If the necessity for establishing technical schools and institutes in the great centres of commerce and industry has forced itself on the attention of public men in England and other European countries, surely we cannot afford to be neglectful or remiss in India. We are happily not remiss, and I believe, that in Bombay and elsewhere in this presidency, as at Baroda, good work has already been done in this direction. The committee of this Institute, including their energetic Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia, and the Principal and all his staff are much to be congratulated for what has been accomplished; but they themselves will be the first to admit that this institution must be greatly enlarged in its scope and its operations if it is to accomplish all that its founders desired. It is still in its infancy, as Colonel Bisset just now told us, in his very interesting address, and embraces as yet only a few of the branches of human industry for the development of which it is capable of being utilized. Let us hope that the liberality of the wealthy citizens of Bombay and of the Native States in this Presidency, fifty of whose subjects have already found their way to this Institute, will in the future supplement the important grants hitherto made by the Bombay Government and the Municipality, and by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, for its support. I have only one more remark of a general character to make in conclusion. I have said that the instruction imparted here is helpful to the students in after-life when they have to master more fully than is possible here the details of such industrial or mechanical work as they are to be employed on. The work here, however thorough it may be of its kind, is, after all, of a preparatory nature. Well, to make this work, such as it is, still more effective than at present, it would be an undoubted advantage if the students who entered this Institute had received some preparatory training at school. It has been pointed out to me by several experts that what is wanted is a workshop attached to every High School, where boys can be engaged in various forms of manual labour and learn the use of various tools. There are such workshops attached to some of the great public schools in England, and their introduction in India must engage the attention of the educational authorities sooner or later. There can be no question, moreover, that the mental strain which our present system of education involves would be greatly relieved if, for certain hours of the day, the pupils of high schools were required to undergo some bodily exertion of this kind. Even already at this Institute, I am told, the health and physical strength of the pupils has improved in a marked degree during their three-years' course. Any general course of training in our schools that secures such a result must be welcomed by every one who desires, as we all do, that the men on whom we must depend for all classes of public service shall not merely display intelligence, of which there is no lack, but shall be physically fit to bear the great strain which is placed on their physical powers by the demands of modern civilization. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that they were thankful to Mr. Birdwood, for his kindness in coming there and making a useful speech that evening. They were very much obliged to Mr. Birdwood, because they knew that he was very busy and how very little time he could spare in coming to similar meetings. He did not think it necessary to make lengthy remarks, for he was sure that the proposition of the vote of thanks to the chairman would be received heartily by all of them.

The propositon of vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Birdwood was carried with acclamation.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood ventured to draw the attention of the committee to the contrast presented by the meagre appearance of the compound of the Institute as compared with the trim garden on the other side of the road, which owed its beauty and attractiveness to the genius of the late Mr. Carstensen. He hoped to have the pleasure of meeting the friends of the Institute again in this Hall; but he would earnestly press on the committee, before another annual meeting, the advantage of laying down some good turf all round the splendid building in which they were assembled, and of adorning it with fountains and graceful palms. (Applause.)

Three cheers for the Hon. Mr. Birdwood and Mrs. Birdwood, Colonel Bisset, and the Hon. Mr. Beaufort terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY RACES.

The following is the programme for the extra day's racing to be held this afternoon:—

"For all Galloways." Rs. 350. 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs., C. B.'s allowed 10lbs. W. I. Winners, including Handicaps: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; 3 times or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of Rs. 1,000 added money 1st. extra, for each such race won. Maidens allowed 5lbs.; of the day, 3lbs. extra. Horses landed after 1st August, 1892, allowed 6lbs. Entrance Rs. 15. Distance—1 mile.

Capt Hanwell's b a gal Bracelet, 10st 9lbs, Captain Ross.
Aga Z Shah's g a gal Governor 10st 6lbs, Aga S Shah.
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 10st 3lbs.
Mr Moochool Shah's g a gal Speed of Thought, 10st 2lbs, Ebrahim.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a gal Behram, 9st 4lbs. Chhugan.
Mr W Warner's bk ch geld Black Brunswicker, 8st 12lbs, Gibbs.

"Arab Selling Race."—Distance—1 mile.

Mr H E A W's ch a h Alert, Rs 1,500 9st 1lb, A Wahed.
Mr T. Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin, Rs. 1,250, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim.
Captain Fowle's bn a h Amnesty, Rs 1,000 8st 5lbs, Native.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, Rs. 1,250, 8st 3lbs, Native.
H H Aga Khan's g a h True Blue, Rs 1,250 8st 8lbs, Gibbs.
Mr Newton's b a gal Saturday, Rs. 1,000 8st, Chhugan.
Sheik Sulliman's g a h Shamsheer, Rs. 1,000 7st 12lbs, Abdool Rahman.
Mr Robert's b a gal Imperator, Rs. 1,000, 7st 7lbs, Noor Mahomed.

"Three-Furlong Scurry."—Rs. 199. For all Arab Galloways 13-3 and under, landed since 1st August, 1892. Above height to carry 10st. 7lbs., W. I. Winner of Melton Stake 12lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 15.

Mr Hassan bin Budder's c a gal Russian, 10st 7lbs, Gibbs.
Aga Z Shah's b a p G G, 10st 7lbs, Capt Ross.
Mr Wilmer's b a p Suez, 10st 7lbs, Capt Braid.
Sheik Sulliman's g a h Jack the Ripper, 10st 4lbs, Mahomed Hoosein.
Mr Frankland's g a gal Perfection, 10st 1lb, Native.
Mr A M Bushari's b a p Nianza, 9st 9lbs, Ebrahim.
Mr S A W's g a p Samshed (9st 9lbs, Mahomed.
Mr Robert's b a p Furhan, 9st 9lbs, Abdool Rahman.
Mr Usoof Adwanee's b a p Mailboat, 9st 6lbs, Salley.
Mr H E A W's g a p Cummer, 8st 8lbs, A Wahed.

"Novice Stakes," Rs. 199. Distance ½ mile. For all Arab maidens of the day, landed after 1st August, 1892. W. I. raised 1st Galloway's allowed 7lbs. Entrances, which will constitute starting declarations. Rs. 15 to be in the box by 5 p.m., this day. Five to start or no added money will be given ½ entrances to 2nd horse and ½ to fund.

Ali bin Ameer's b a h Hasman, 9st 13lbs. Jacoo.
Salley Moshin's g a g Dictator, 9st 10lbs Salley.
Salley Junghi's b a h Nusrat, 10st, Captain Ross.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's g a g Sidney, 9st 6lbs, C B Mahomed
Aga Z Shah's g a g Telegraph, 9st 6lbs, Ebrahim.
Javad bin Mahomed's b a g Manilla, 9st 6lbs, Mahomed.
Mr Wilmer's b a g Suez, 9st 6lbs, Akbar.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Akbar, 8st 13lbs, Chhugan.
Abdool Rahman's b a g Nesad, 9st 10lbs, Gibbs.

Pony Handicap.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr S A W's g a p Rosy Morn, 7st, Native.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 8st 12lb, Ebrahim.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Kaitan, 8st 2lbs, Gibbs.
Mr Cooverjee Ardashir's b a p Rangoon, 9st 7lbs, C B Mahomed.
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Success, 9st, Pillaji.
Mr Clark's b a p Superiority, 7st 12lbs, Kumroodin.

LOTTERIES.

The following lotteries were held yesterday at Mahaluxmi on this afternoon's races. The bidding was brisker than usual:—

THE ARAB SELLING RACE.

	Value of Tickets Rs. 500.
Barnum	50
Shamsheer	5
Amnesty	50
Dick Turpin	170
Imperator	10
Alert	155
Saturday	35
True Blue	190
Total value Rs.	1,165

GALLOWAY RACE.

	Value of Tickets Rs. 500.
Volunteer	15
Bracelet	115
Governor	40
Behram	15
Speed of Thought	100
Black Brunswicker	50
Total value Rs.	835

NOVICE STAKES.

	Value of Tickets Rs. 500.
Dictator	35
Manilla	15
Akbar	5
Nusrat	25
Sidney	5
Telegraph	35
Hasman	10
Nesaud	230
Suez	40
Total value Rs.	900

THREE FURLONG SCURRY.

	Value of tickets Rs. 500.
Shamghad	10
G. G	25
Nyanza	70
Mail Boat	15
Suez	10
Russian	55
Farham	20
Perfection	5
Jack the Ripper	20
Cummer	70
Total Value Rs.	800

PONY HANDICAP.

	Value of tickets Rs. 500.
Rosy Morn	30
Superiority	20
Success	60
Rangoon	100
Framjee's Stable	65
Total value Rs.	775

Special trains for Bombay Races at Mahaluxmi will leave Colaba at 15-30 and 15-50 (Madras time) to-day; and return from Mahaluxmi directly the races are over.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The following special telegrams appear in the "Asian":—

The Waterloo Cup for 64 subscribers at £25 each; the winner, £500; second, £200; two dogs, £50 each; four dogs, £30 each; eight dogs, £20 each; sixteen dogs, £10 each; the Waterloo Purse and Plate, £360; total, £1,600.

Mr. Cotterill's Character beat Mr. Baxter's Button Park. The winner ran well in each course. There was a large attendance and the weather was fine.

In his spot barred match with Peall, in which he is conceding 9,000 points out of 24,000, John Roberts, Junior, broke the record with a break of 737.

The previous spot barred record was also made by Roberts, who in match with Cook on 9th March 1889 made a break of 690.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEWS.

The adjourned debate on the first reading of the Bill for the Better Government of Ireland was resumed on Wednesday (15th ult.) by Mr. Balfour who was received with loud Opposition cheers:—

He said before he came to the discussion of that measure which had created such high expectations and immense curiosity, he must ask the attention of the House to a preliminary question which the right hon. gentleman himself had referred to in the first part of his speech on Monday, and which was assuredly of vital importance. For they asked themselves, whether the measure was good or bad, whether it was consistent in its parts, whether it did or did not tamper with the ancient Constitution of these realms, they had a right to ask why any Bill, good or bad, was required for that subject at all. (Opposition cheers.) That was a question to which the right hon. gentleman had addressed himself on two famous occasions—in 1886 when he introduced his first proposal, and again on Monday night. The circumstances under which the right hon. gentleman introduced those two proposals were different, and he was content therefore to give a different answer to that critical question in 1886 from the answer he gave in 1893. Seven years ago the right hon. gentleman laid the whole stress of his argument upon the absence of social order in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He told them that juries could not be trusted to do their duty, that evictions just or unjust were alike looked at with suspicion by the agrarian population. He gave them statistics of agrarian crime during the last fifty years, and the whole result of his argument was to show that, in his opinion at all events, the alternative before that House was either Home Rule as he conceived the measure or else the continuous operation of a drastic Coercion Act. Seven years had elapsed. Was a drastic Coercion Act at present in operation in Ireland? If it was not in operation, did they then see the consequences which the right hon. gentleman had shadowed forth, viz., that social order would be impossible? Did he still find that Irish juries could not do their duty, and that the agrarian question was insoluble? Why, they all knew that the Minister responsible for the Government of Ireland had told them in the Queen's Speech, that there never was a time when rents were better paid—(Hear, hear)—and so great was his confidence in the way in which Irish juries did their duty, that he would not even retain the provision for the change of venue. (Opposition cheers.) Though he admitted the Crimes Act was on the Statute Book, ready to be called into operation when the necessity arose, still they were reduced by the logic of events to the conclusion that it was necessary to shake to its foundations the ancient constitution of this country, not because coercion had to be put in operation in Ireland as the only alternative, but because they had to keep upon the Statute Book an Act which might or might not be required. He thought the right hon. gentleman would see that a Bill of that magnitude was hardly to be justified by a position of affairs like that. The necessity for the Crimes Act arose from one of two causes, either out of the agrarian condition of Ireland or out of the fact that it was possible owing to the unhappy history of the land question for persons with a political object to serve to rouse up criminal agitation. He did not care which alternative they took, because, whichever they chose, it pointed not to the necessity for Home Rule, but to the impossibility of having Home Rule—it pointed conclusively to the fact that until this agrarian question had been put out of the way it was criminal to attempt—(Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter)—to set up in Ireland a legislature which was to be practically independent of the Imperial Parliament. If the right hon. gentleman took the view that the agrarian question was the real difficulty in the way of the return of social order in Ireland, how could he possibly expect that the difficulty was to be put out of the way by the action of an Irish Parliament, unless he was prepared to see the agrarian question settled by the destruction of the unpopular minority who happened to be conceived in the possession of land—how could he adopt a policy which handed it over to gentlemen below the gangway, who had never concealed their view of the settlement of the agrarian controversy—a controversy which, if settled fairly at all, surely must be settled by the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament, representing constituencies in the United Kingdom which had no personal or traditional view on the subject? The right hon. gentleman held that the mere presence on the Statute Book of a Crimes Act was a breach of the pledge given at the time of the Union, by which equal laws were promised to the two countries. The right hon. gentleman had given no proof at all that any such bargain was entered into. He had quoted a bishop and an Under Secretary, and a still higher authority, Mr. Pitt, and he had quoted Mr. Pitt as saying that the result of the Union would be equal laws between the two countries. But did the right hon. gentleman suppose that Mr. Pitt could have had in his mind the question of special laws for the repression of crime? Did he suppose that Mr. Pitt would have thought it worth while to promise to the Irish Parliament, about to be abolished, that no future Crimes Act should be passed? Did he think the Irish Parliament would have thanked Mr. Pitt for such a pledge?—for that Parliament had passed more Coercion Acts—(Opposition cheers)—

Mr. Gladstone—In the last five years of its existence. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Balfour said he did not believe that the beginning of the exceptional criminal legislation was in the last five years. If the right hon. gentleman made that statement having looked into the matter, of course he (Mr. Balfour) accepted it; but his impression had been otherwise. But granting the right hon. gentleman the fact, the pledge given by Pitt was at the time of the Union, and for five years preceding it the Parliament to which he was supposed to have made that promise had, by the right hon. gentleman's own admission, been engaged in passing many Crimes Acts. Was it to be credited that Pitt had in his mind legislation of that kind at all? No., he had in his mind those shameful fiscal laws by which the British Parliament had throughout the last century endeavoured with only too much success to stifle Irish industries for the benefit of English industries. He promised the Irish—and the promise had been most faithfully kept—that no fiscal legislation should be allowed to take effect after the Union which should give any advantage to the British manufacturer against his Irish rival. (Hear, hear.) That promise had been kept, but if ever unequal laws were to be established in Ireland in relation to industries, those laws would undoubtedly take their origin from the proposal of the right. hon. gentleman. (Opposition cheers.) The right hon. gentleman founded his recommendation for a Home Rule Bill in the majority returned in Ireland in favour of that measure. The right hon. gentleman was fairly warned when he brought in the Reform Bill of 1884 of what the consequences would be, and he had then fully in view, but with all that knowledge before him he pronounced that the English majorities were not likely to be moved by the fact that the change in the Irish representation would send a very largely augmented number of Home Rulers to assist in the deliberations of that House. The right hon. gentleman said: "Why are we to be told that 400,000 persons added to the constituencies in Ireland are to carry all before them, and to prevent us from exercising in this or in a future Parliament an independent judgment on the connection of the two countries? Why are we to be told this, when we bear in mind that if there are five millions in Ireland there are 30 millions in Great Britain; and that if there are 500,000 or 600,000 going to be added to the Irish constituencies, there are 1,500,000 going to be added to the already vast English and Scottish constituencies? Why, then, should we be afraid to look in the face the hon. gentleman the member for Cork, and all his coadjutors?" (Opposition cheers and counter Nationalist cheers.) The hon. member for Cork and all his coadjutors had come to the House 80 or 90 strong, and the right hon. gentleman had been afraid to look them in the face. (Opposition cheers.) With all the English and Scotch constituencies behind him he had still been afraid to face the Irish majority which he had called into existence, and for which, before it came into existence, he had expressed so much indifference and contempt. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Balfour) thought that the only sound constitutional way of estimating the public opinion of this country was, to count the votes in the House of Commons, without too curiously inquiring from what country they had come. (Hear, hear.) But if they were going to adopt another principle, then let them adopt it in its entirety. (Hear.) Why were they to look to the Nationalist majority in Ireland, and not to look to the loyal majority in Ulster? (Opposition cheers.) By what right were they going to cut off Ireland from the rest of the United Kingdom? and say that the majority in that arbitrarily-selected area—(Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers)—wanted Home Rule, and therefore they must give Home Rule; but that when Ulster, or the Protestant part of it—for he did not admit that the geographical Ulster represented the exact area with which they desired to deal—(ironical Ministerial cheers)—when Protestant Ulster, with an absolutely unanimous voice, declared her utter abhorrence of the measure—(Opposition cheers and counter cheers)—their majorities did not count, that then they became mere local ebullitions of public feeling, which they were entitled to disregard, and that it was even their duty to put that local majority under the heel of another majority which the Protestant majority abhorred and detested. (Opposition cheers.) If the right hon. gentleman desired, to consider that that Assembly represented a homogeneous kingdom, he had no objection; but if he meant to cut up that Assembly, and to say "You represent such a district" and "You represent such another district," then by that rule Ulster deserved exceptional treatment, of which in this measure there was not a single trace. (Opposition cheers.) He now came to some matters deeply concerning the honour of the House, with regard to which he was convinced that the right hon. gentleman would have to take more precautions than he had taken in framing the Bill. He alluded to the question of the future of the Constabulary, the Civil Service, and the Judges. (Hear, hear.) As he understood the right hon. gentleman's speech, supplemented by that of the hon. member for Kerry (Mr. Sexton), who appeared to be not less minutely familiar with the details—(Opposition laughter)—the proposal of the Government was that after a short term of years—he did not quite know how many—the Irish Government were to be allowed to say to such or such a district, "We are prepared to supply the police for this district, please to withdraw the constabulary from it," and that then the constabulary were to be given their choice of either entering into the service of the new Government, or of being disbanded on more or less favourable terms. If anything like that was done, a very gross injustice would be perpetrated on the constabulary, who held under a variety of statutes binding the honour of that House. By entering the force they cut themselves adrift from all the ordinary means of gaining a livelihood; they put themselves under a strict discipline; they were not allowed to marry without leave; and they could make no preparation for entering into any profession. They looked forward, on the faith of Parliamentary enactment, to a long career in the service of the British Crown under an Imperial Parliament, and to certain pension rights when that term of service should be accomplished. He was quite unable to see how, if they were going to disband any part of that force within a reasonably brief period, they could do otherwise than break the public engagement they had entered into with that force, and commit on them a very gross hardship. (Mr. T. P. O'Connor: "No, no," and Opposition cheers.) The hon. member had seen the Bill, and he had not. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor—I said "No, no," and I have not seen the Bill.

Mr. Balfour—What were they going to do with the Civil Service? The civil servants entered the service of the State largely by open competition. They entered into the service not of a Home Rule Parliament but of the Imperial Parliament. They, too, had abandoned all the ordinary means of gaining a livelihood. They, too, if they were turned out of the service, would be cast upon the world without any adequate compensation. (No, no.) That was so under the hypothesis he was pointing out. But with regard to the constabulary and the civil servants it must be recollected that vows of vengeance had been uttered by the very men who would be in power in a Home Rule Parliament. (Opposition cheers.) Since the Government had come into office he recollected seeing an article signed by the hon. member for Cork in which he advocated in the strong language habitual to him—(laughter)—the clearing out of the Castle; in other words, the dismissal of all those civil servants who had so faithfully served them during all these years. (Opposition cheers.) Their case would not be met by simply saying to them, "Either you serve under the Home Rule Government or you take abolition terms." Something much more than that must be done, and done at the Irish expense, unless they were going to be guilty with regard to the civil servants of the same species of injustice, of which he greatly feared they would be guilty towards the constabulary. He was aware that in 1886 the right hon. gentleman made the strongest professions with regard to the constabulary, but in 1886 he also made strong professions with regard to the landlords. (Hear, hear.) He told the House that it was a matter of honour to settle the land question before giving Home Rule to Ireland, and he told them that it was a matter of duty to see that the constabulary were not forcibly compelled to change their masters. Well, honour had gone by the board. (Opposition cheers.) He only hoped that duty was not going to follow it. (Hear, hear.) The other class of officials in regard to whom he must say a word were the judges. If he rightly understood the proposal of the Government, it amounted to this—that for six years the judges were to be appointed by the Imperial Ministry, but they were to be paid by the Irish Ministry. That was what the right hon. gentleman called a joint appointment. (Laughter.) He presumed that the rights of the existing judges would be maintained, and that no existing judge would be liable to dismissal except on a joint address from both the Imperial Houses. (Mr. J. Morley assented.) With regard to the future judges, what chance had they of getting good men to take the place on the terms offered; or, if they got good men, what chance was there of their being able to execute justice in the high places to which they were appointed? They all knew the kind of criticism to which an Irish judge was exposed. They all knew the sorts of attack made upon him by the Irish politicians from whom, he presumed, they were going to form the first Executive Committee of the Privy Council. (Laughter.) They were to have the payment of the judges, and he supposed what would happen would be this: a judge would give a just but unpopular sentence; he would unseat, perhaps some member for Meath. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman (Mr. J. Morley) informed him across the table that the election petitions would be decided by the Exchequer judges. He would take, then, another instance. These newly-appointed judges gave some unpopular decision on the agrarian question. Immediately, in the Irish House of Commons there was a motion made to reduce their salary by so much—(laughter)—and they would find that every time an Irish judge gave an unpopular decision he became a poorer man—(Opposition cheers and laughter)—so that at last they would get to understand that they were paid by the job—(laughter)—and that the exact amount of acquiescence which they showed in the views of the Administration of the day was to determine the amount of salary which they were to receive. (Nationalist cries of "Hear, hear.") He saw that that policy appeared to be received with a considerable amount of approval from below the gangway, but he could not believe it was one that would commend itself to the common sense of that House. (Opposition cheers.) He would leave these questions, which were of the highest moment, but, he admitted, secondary questions, and come to the character of the new Government which was to be created by this measure. It appeared that Ireland was to be mapped out into three different kinds of constituencies. The country was to be divided into 103 constituencies for the purpose of representation in the Irish Parliament. It was to be divided into 80 constituencies for the purpose of representation in the English Parliament; and it was to be divided into 48 constituencies for the purpose of representation on the Legislative Council. A more extraordinary and complicated arrangement he had never heard of. (Opposition cheers.) A man would find himself as a voter for the Imperial Parliament voting in one constituency, as a voter for the Irish Parliament voting in another constituency; and as a voter for the Legislative Council, if rated above 20*l.*, voting in a third constituency. That was a small matter—(Ministerial cheers)—but it showed the kind of complexity in which they would find themselves helplessly entangled if they tried to carry out this extraordinary inversion of the Constitution. He now turned his attention to this Legislative Council. It was a substitute for that anomalous Second Order which figured in the Bill of 1886, and which he believed could hardly have survived the discussion in Committee. He did not know whether this proposal was likely to be more effective, if it were ever to be allowed to work, or whether it was more suited to stand the fire of Parliamentary criticism. In the first place the main object of the Government in constituting it was, according to their own view, to protect minorities. Also by their own view the minority which most required protection was the minority concerned with the ownership of the land. He could not see in this Legislative Council any adequate protection for the owners of land. (Hear, hear.) The vast majority of the constituencies would be identified in all their interests, not with the ownership, but with the occupancy of land. And let this be recollected that the Imperial Parliament by legislation, which might or might not be necessary, had entered upon the most dangerous and insidious task of determining the relative proportions of the produce of the soil which were to be taken by the owner and by the occupier. That action on the part of that House had been, and would be fraught with consequences of the utmost difficulty and delicacy. It was fertile in danger, but the dangers that they ran by dealing with such questions in an Imperial Parliament were as nothing to the dangers which they would necessarily run in attempting to deal with this question in an Irish Parliament. (Opposition cheers.) If it were hard here to administer justice in this matter through mere legislation when the legislators had themselves no personal interest in the result—(Nationalist cries of "Oh"—how could they expect in those two bodies which were to be created that justice would be done, at all events to the minority which formed the easiest object of plunder? (Opposition cheers.) If these sinister forecasts, not forecasts made by him alone but forecasts which he could supplement by quotations from almost every gentleman sitting on the Treasury bench—if these sinister forecasts were to be fulfilled, what protection would be found in a Legislative Chamber elected in the main by one of the classes interested in this division of property? He utterly failed to see how the mere fact that they excluded occupiers below 20*l.* would afford anything but the most shadowy safeguard to the interests which the Government themselves admitted to be in danger. But there was another point. Supposing this Legislative Chamber carried out the objects with which it was created; suppose it did withstand the unjust legislation which was successfully carried out in the Lower Chamber, did they believe it would be allowed to subsist? Did they believe for one moment that that part of their paper constitution would be allowed to stand? Why, if there were one thing more certain than another it was that any safeguard based upon the property qualification was worth little more than the paper upon which it was written. (Hear, hear.) The whole tendency of Ministerial legislation was set upon sweeping away all the arbitrary distinctions founded upon wealth and upon wealth alone. If the proposed Chamber was to prove elective, it would become the object of concentrated attacks in Ireland, backed up by concentrated attacks in England, and, he believed, would give way at the first onrush of public opinion. To pretend there was anything like safeguard provided in the Bill was to ask them to ignore every lesson which the history of Democratic institutions was capable of affording. The Legislative Chamber would afford but a feeble and precarious barrier against the dangers which were justly anticipated, and it would not in the long run be able to put the bit in the mouth of the representative assembly. The veto, the right hon. gentleman contended, was an instrument which would not be a permanent safeguard of anybody, or anything, but would be capable of occasional use in a manner which must produce the profoundest irritation in Ireland. It appeared to him that for the first time an endeavour had been made to lay down the constitutional manner in which the Sovereign was to take advice. According to the present constitutional practice the Queen had but one set of advisers, and there was no question of choice; but under the Bill there would be two sets of advisers. The right hon. gentleman went on to present a supposed case where the Sovereign would have to decide whether she would follow the advice of her Irish advisers or of her English Ministers. On one hand, things would go smoothly in Ireland and not in England; on the other, things would go well in England, and there would be dissatisfaction in Ireland. But in any case it was evident they would greatly augment the power of the Crown and bring into existence a state of things which might at any moment produce a deadlock either in the Irish or in the English Government. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Gladstone, who he admitted was the greatest constitutional authority in the House, might be able to give an answer to that, but let him not talk to them about colonial legislatures. (Opposition cheers.) He maintained that the question could not be argued as if Ireland in any respect resembled a colony, nor would English Ministers who knew their duty consent to be excluded from the consideration of Irish affairs in the same manner in which they consented to be excluded from colonial affairs. That brought him to the question of Imperial supremacy. Supremacy was nothing unless it were supremacy over the unwilling as well as over the willing. He asked whether the Bill proposed that the Imperial Parliament was to have the same sort of control over Irish affairs as it now has over Canadian and Australian affairs, or whether it was to be real and not an honorary supremacy. Irish representatives were ready to concede Imperial supremacy on the understanding that an "honourable bargain" (he believed that was the phrase) was entered into between the Imperial Government and the Irish Government that such supremacy should practically never be exercised. Speaking for himself and his part, he declared they would not consent to allow that weapon for the exercise and maintenance of constitutional powers entrusted to the Imperial Parliament to rust in their hands. (Opposition cheers.) If they could through the exercise of constitutional powers entrusted to the Imperial Parliament do anything to mitigate the evils which they foresaw would result from the establishment of an Irish legislature, they might be depended upon not to neglect their duty. (Opposition cheers.) As to Colonial legislatures, England had very little concern in the matter, except in the conduct of foreign affairs in which the colonies had comparatively little interest. Under the Bill the Imperial Parliament would be concerned with the whole fiscal policy of Ireland, with its foreign policy and with its defence, and it would be impossible to avoid endless discussions on Irish affairs. Under these circumstances was it not folly to suppose that any party in that House which had the power to intervence would refuse to exercise that power, or that, if they refused to exercise that power, they would not be held accountable for their laches by public opinion in England and Scotland? So that the result would not be a continuous intervention in the affairs of Ireland as they now had, not a steady discussion of Irish policy in that House, but a spasmodic interference according to the balance of parties, an interference now vanishing to nothing, now rising, and being a great factor in political considerations. He could not conceive anything less calculated to give to Ireland that independent control of her affairs which the right hon. gentleman desired, or to satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people, or to produce the smooth working of Parliamentary institutions. (Cheers.) This question derived enormously increased importance from the last alluded to, but not dwelt upon by the right hon. gentleman, that under the new constitution the Irish representatives in that House might have, and usually would have, a determining voice in the constitution of the British Cabinet. The whole tendency of constitutional change in the last 150 or 200 years had been to throw on the Cabinet of the day, a body not known to that constitution, the whole control not merely of our foreign affairs, but of the problem of legislation which was to be laid before that House. Everybody knew now what private members' legislation meant. It meant the airing of a certain number of topics, the decision of the House on certain principles connected with them, and then the relegation to another session of any final decision on the subject. Government Bills alone were the Bills that passed; and the determination of whom the Government was to be, and the determination of what the Bills were to be, was the most vital question, which either the House or the country could possibly have to determine. Yet they were actually assured that this essential question was to be determined, not by those who were interested in the legislation, but by the eighty gentlemen who were not. (Opposition cheers.) They it was who would decide who should occupy the Treasury bench, who were to be the Ministers who should bring in Bills, what were the Bills to be brought in; and how vain it was to tell them they would not be allowed to discuss, or to vote upon, the Bills, when they determined what the Bills were to be, and who would have charge of them. (Opposition cheers.) The right hon. gentleman took a sound view of that question when he held that his own scheme was impossible of being carried out. No one could doubt who heard the admirable balance of academic opinion the right hon. gentleman gave them last night on which side his inclinations were. Of the two impossibilities the right hon. gentleman had taken the least impossible, but in obedience to the view of his colleagues he had put in the Bill the most impossible. (Opposition cheers.) If the two impossible alternatives came before the House it would, he believed, decide to reject the one which was embodied in this proposal. The proposals on which they had more to learn than on any other subject from the Bill when it was printed was the financial proposals. He did not suppose anyone could have thoroughly grasped the character of these proposals. How would it be possible to collect income-tax in Ireland without either depriving the Irish Government of income-tax which they ought to get, or depriving the British taxpayers of income-tax they ought to get. The right hon. gentleman gave no explanation of the difficulty if they continued to collect in Dublin the tax upon securities, the interest on which was paid in London, or if they collected in London the tax on securities properly held in Ireland. He did not expect at that stage they could obtain much information from the Government on which they could usefully discuss. On the broader question of the Irish contribution to the Imperial fund, he understood the Customs duties in Ireland just about amounted to the share of Ireland, the debt of Ireland to the British purse, and that we were to collect them, and when we wanted to get more out of Ireland we should have to raise the Customs duties, and whenever the general share of Ireland appeared to be in excess, then we shall have to diminish them—was that correct?

Mr. Gladstone—I did not touch upon that point at all.

Mr. Balfour said that, at all events, the right hon. gentleman did tell them that the Customs duties were to represent the whole interest of England in the share which Ireland paid. (Hear, hear.) How were we ever to deal freely with our Customs duties in the future, how were we to modify our taxation when fiscal and general considerations might require us to modify them? There was a whole school of politicians who desired to abolish the Customs duties. They went in for what they called a "free breakfast table." Supposing these gentlemen were to agree with the eighty Irish members in the House to vote against the Customs duties—(Opposition laughter and cheers)—and were to succeed in carrying out their policy, the result would be not only that there would be a free breakfast table, but that Ireland would be saved from any contribution whatever to England. No alteration, however minute, in excise or customs could be made without either cheating Ireland of something she ought to retain for herself, or cheating ourselves of something which Ireland ought to give us. He did not think that House would ever consent to hand over for ever its own power to deal freely with its own taxation. Compared with that the bonus of 500,000*l.* a year which the right hon. gentleman proposed to give to Ireland was trifling. The right hon. gentleman said we ought to be liberal to Ireland. He (Mr. Balfour) was all for being liberal to Ireland, when Ireland was in the same firm with ourselves. (Opposition cheers). So long as they were partners, he was not only not averse, but he was in favour of a policy which should place at the disposal of the poorer country some of the resources of the richer country. But they were going to cut off all connection in regard to internal affairs. They were going to make a clean division between the two countries; and then he thought a little less generosity and a little more justice will not be out of place. (Opposition cheers.) Why was the country going to hand over a capital of seventeen millions to Ireland without any return? The only explanation was, the right hon. gentleman said, we had been engaged in a contest with lawlessness and disorder, and we had been beaten in that contest, and a war indemnity was now exacted from us. (Loud Opposition cheers.) He could not admit that we had been beaten. (Cheers.) If that contest re-commenced, it would have the same termination that it had had already. The resources of civilization would again be found equal to the task which was imposed upon them. (Hear, hear.) They were now in a position to estimate what were the profits to all concerned in this speculative constitution which the right hon. gentleman wished to force down their throats. They knew what Ulster thought. They could conjecture what owners of land thought, for it was not only proposed to hand over to the Irish Parliament the whole settlement of that question after three years, but it was proposed immediately to give them executive control. Those who had control of the administrative machinery in Ireland could plunder the landlord to his last farthing. Mr. Sexton had said that his party desired to deprive no man of his liberty or his property. When did they become converts to that view? (Opposition cheers.) The landlords were more likely to attach weight to the free utterances of his friends out of doors than to his own polite statements in this House, and they would see in this Bill a prospect of being illimitably plundered. (Renewed cheers.) So much for the loyal portion of Ireland. How about the disloyal? Even within the last few months they had stated that they wished to see Ireland a nation. They looked back to the men of '97—(A Voice: 98)—of '48, and or '68.

Mr. T P. O'Connor—You are wrong in all your dates. (Laughter.)

Mr. Balfour, continuing, said the disloyal Irishmen still looked back to the men who avowedly desired complete separation, and regarded them as their masters and ideals. (Hear, hear.) They were not likely to be content with a Bill full of limitations and restrictions. The Irish had been told that they were a nation, but now they were to be put off with a constitution which placed them immeasurably below the smallest self-governing colony of the empire. (Opposition cheers.) What was Britain's share of this balance-sheet of disaster? She began by paying 11 millions to "these gentlemen" for the privilege of wrecking her constitution. (Laughter and cheers.) She deprived herself of freedom in the management of her taxation. She permitted the deliberations of the House of Commons to be lamed and even rendered ridiculous by Irish members who might turn out a Ministry but not vote on a Road Bill. (Renewed merriment.) Above all, she gave up the prospect of getting time for her own legislation, for could anything be more certain than this, that under Home Rule Irish questions instead of occupying three-fourths of the time of Parliament as at present would fill the whole of it? We should be asked continually to tinker with the new Irish constitution. (Hear, hear.) The Government had undertaken an impossible task. Federal government might be good; Colonial government might be good; the British Constitution as at present might be good, but this bastard combination of the three was ludicrous and impossible. (Loud Opposition cheers.) The Prime Minister had quarrelled with him for saying that it reversed the process on which every Empire had been built up. Did he still do so? Every great nation in the world was built on the ruin of smaller States. (Ironical cries of "Hear, hear," followed by Opposition cheers.) It was true that there were cases in which the process had never been completed—cases like those of Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, and the British Empire; but those examples of arrested growth were conclusive proofs of the truth of the general proposition. (Laughter.) Within the United Kingdom itself we ought not to bring about a state of things so productive of weakness in every country where it had been tried. He believed—and no faith was more firmly fixed in his mind—that Ireland was becoming more closely united in bonds of common interest with England than ever before when the agitation began which had ended in the present weak concession. (Derisive laughter from the Irish members.) The harm then done and now done by the proposals of the right hon. gentleman could not be exaggerated. Our children and our grandchildren would feel the effects of the revolution in Ireland and the betrayal in England—(Opposition cheers)—but the House had it in its power to say that the proposals should no further go. They must tend to separate the different parts of the United Kingdom in temper, in mind, and ultimately in nationality. Those were the reasons which in his opinion militated more against this Bill than they did against the proposals of 1887. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF MARCH, 1893.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of an unimportant local fall at Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Bangalore and Negapatam, the barometer has risen all over the country. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, Gujarat, Central India and at Aurangabad, and moderate to slight in other places. The distribution is irregular, readings being highest at Raipur and lowest at Deesa and Ahmedabad. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very irregular in direction and the force has been moderate to strong at Rajkot, Veraval, Goa, Calicut, Secunderabad, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Rajkot and 10 at Khandwa and Madras. Sholapur reports a strong wind. The day and night temperature variations are very irregular. The greatest departures are:—Maximum 5° to 13° in defect in Rajputana, the Punjab, North-West and Central Provinces, Berar and at Neemuch, Secunderabrd, Bellary and Trichinopoly, and minimum 4° to 8 in excess at Madras, Trichinopoly, Khandwa, Rajkot and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Sholapur and the lowest 53° at Jacobabad and Indore. Humidity has increased considerably over nearly the whole country lying to the north of Latitude 20° and the skies are more or less cloudy in almost all districts. Heavy rain has fallen at Secunderabad (2·86) and Jubbulpore (1·04) nearly and inch at Negapatam, about three-quarters of an inch at Allahabad and light to moderate showers at Trichinopoly, Amroati, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Neemuch, Jeypore, Jhansi, Delhi and Coimbatore. A shallow area of low pressure lies over Lower Sind and a portion of Gujarat and shows a slight tendency to move eastwards. Hence the weather over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 20° is in a slightly unsettled condition and promises local showers in the Punjab, North-West and Central Provinces, Central India, Berar, Rajputana and a portion of Gujarat. The issobars indicate that the weather to the east-south-estwards of Negapatam in the Bay is rainy and slightly unsettled and local showers are probable in the Madras Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th March, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·928
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·2
Dew Point	69·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	83·2
Minimum do. d (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, SE, W, WSW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	131

*From midnight to midnight.

At the first annual meeting of the Association, held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Shirley Tremearne commented on certain frauds in the wine trade which had come to light. He said:—As regards the compounds that are sold in the bazaar, as whiskey and brandy, and are as guiltless of the one as they are of the other, it seems to me that Government could put them down if it chose. The German white spirit is openly imported; it is known by whom, and it is known what is done with it. To increase the rates for licenses to sell liquors is but a stimulus to the trade, for the profit is large; but to increase the duty on the stuff itself is to render its sale unprofitable. The registration of trade-marks of all descriptions is a matter which is of great importance to all producers, and it is a crying shame that the law in India should be on such an unsatisfactory basis. There ought to be some department or bureau, where manufacturers could easily and expeditiously register their trade-marks, devices, and labels; and there ought to be some tribunal before which counterfeiters could as easily and expeditiously be brought; and where the offence could be summarily disposed of. It does not require an immense amount of learning to say whether a label is calculated to deceive, it is eminently a question for a jury; and a commercial tribunal without any extraneous advocacy could at once say whether the devise complained of was an imitation and calculated to deceive intending purchasers.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Does the weight of a mass, in other words, the force of gravity, vary from hour to hour? . Mascart, one of the leading French physicists, has made some very delicate experiments which appear to show that it does. He balances the pressure of a column of hydrogen in a tube by means of a column of mercury, and buries the apparatus below ground to obtain a uniform temperature. Under this condition, if the weight of mercury varies the balance will also vary, and he has actually observed a variation corresponding to 1-90000 of the force of gravitation. Such a variation maintained for 24 hours would give an error of one second in the oscillations of a pendulum. The experiments have been made at the Bureau Meteorologique, Paris, and M. Mascart proposes to continue them at the observatory of the Parc St. Maur under better conditions.

M. Mascart was a member of the International Commission appointed to consider the best means of utilising the water power of Niagara; Lord Kelvin being chairman. He is the author of a standard treatise on electricity based on the ideas of Maxwell. In this connection we may mention that Professor George Forbes, Consulting Electrial Engineer to the Niagara Construction Company, has left England in the Majestic for Niagara, where he will decide on the type of electrical machinery to be installed, and therefore will be absent for an indifinite time.

The fame of Clerk Maxwell, the modest, genial Scotch professor of Cambridge, who was hardly known to his fellow-countrymen except a few professors, has increased so much during the last ten years that he is now styled the "illustrious Maxwell." This posthumous renown is due to the experimental proof of his theory of electrical action which is accumulating on every side, and was fairly started by the researches of Hertz, now professor of physics at Bonn. Maxwell showed mathematically that the speeds of light and of electrodynamical actions are identical, and that both are due to waves in the luminiferous ether which only differ in size. Professor Hertz first demonstrated the truth of his theory by actually showing that waves of electrodynamic induction can be reflected and refracted in the same way as light. MM. Sarasin and De la Rive, of Geneva, have recently confirmed Maxwell's theory still further by means of a gigantic experimental apparatus. They have proved that electrodynamic waves are propagated along the surface of wires (not their interior) with the same speed as they are propagated through air, namely, the speed of light. Moreover, M. Cohn has found that their speed in water is eight and a half times slower than in air, and 8·5 is precisely the value of the index of refraction of water for electric waves, as found by M. Ellinger. These are only a few of the verifications of Maxwell's penetrating theory, which promises to revolutionise the whole science of electricity.

Mr. J. E. H. Gordon, the eminent electrician, who was thrown from his horse and killed recently at Thornton Heath, was a young man of great ability, and author of a well-known work on electricty. His talents fitted him for a professorial chair, and some of his friends and acquaintances were disposed to regret his entrance into practical life. He brought out a dynamo, and subsequently engaged in electrical business, but in their opinion he might have done good work for the world in general by confining himself to the advance of theoretical and experimental science.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Berthellot read an interesting paper on the archæological question whether there was an age of copper prior to the age of bronze. Pieces of copper have been unearthed by M. de Sarzec in Mesopotamia which are apparently older than any found in Babylon, and more ancient than the celebrated vulture stele of Chaldea. Copper is easily reduced from its ores by carbon, but bronze requires the addition of tin, a comparatively rare metal, as it is chiefly found in Malacca and Cornwall. Its use, therefore, implied the power of making long voyages, and a considerable advance in civilisation. M. Berthellot has analysed the Mesopotamian specimens, and finds them to contain no tin or zinc, and only traces of lead or arsenic. Air and water have oxidised the specimens to a mixture of protoxide and metallic copper. M. Berthellot is also analysing a portion of a sceptre of one of the Pharaohs of Egypt who reigned about 3,500 years before Christ, and so far he has discovered no tin. Of course a large number of specimens will require to be analysed before the question of a pure copper age is really settled, but his researches are in favour of the supposition. We may add that Professor Flinders Petrie has adduced much evidence from Egypt in favour of a copper age.

Micro-organisms contain substances for the most part heavier than water, and hence M. R. Leze has introduced a method of separating them from water, milk, and other liquids by centrifugal force. A speed of about 4,000 revolutions a minute serves to clear a large number of microbes from the liquid, and render it limpid.

Captain Buisson, of the French cavalry, has brought out what he calls a "hippometer," for measuring the distance covered by a horse. It resembles a watch, or rather an ordinary pedometer, and is strapped to the horse in front of the saddle. Like the pedometer, it works by the stepping of the animal. For hunters, travellers, and military men it is expected to prove very serviceable.

The "light chamber" invented by Wollaston in 1804 has been improved by M. Blain, and renamed the hermograph. It is designed to enable even an unskilled person to draw a landscape by reflecting a miniature view of it on the paper, and tracing the lines with a pencil. As such, it is useful in military reconnaissance. The hermograph of M. Blain is a very light, portable appliance, capable of folding up and comprising a drawing table.

In a "Final Report of the Artesian and Underflow Investigation" of the United States, recently published at Washington, Professor R. T. Hill gives an interesting account of the prairie wells of San Antonia and Del Rio, Texas. "From the deep-seated rock at its botton," he writes, "the water can be seen welling up in a great column, and it has the peculiar greenish blue of the other streams of this class. No live oak or other trees surround it, and it stands alone a great fountain in the desert." These springs occur at intervals along a line 400 miles in length. "They do not break out from bluffs or fall in cascades, but appear as pools, often in the level prairie. . . . The pools are carpeted with exquisite water plants forming a waving mass in which may be seen many fishes. So transparent and crystalline are these waters that objects 15 to 20 feet below the surface appear only a foot away. No tint of surface debris or of storm sediment mars their crystal clearness; for they are purified by rising through Nature's filter 1,000ft. of the earth's strata."

"Death Valley," California, the driest region in North America, was explored by a botanical expedition sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1891, and their report is about to be published. Particulars of the climate have already appeared in the "United States Weather Bureau Bulletin," No. 1, published last year. The valley lies in the north of the Mohave Desert, where the ranges are close together and the plain is furrowed with narrow ravines running north and south. The region is one of treeless plains and abrupt mountains exhibiting naked rocks without any vegetation to conceal their colouring. Death Valley is 175 miles long and 20 miles broad at its widest part. The lowest part of the valley is a moist plain 40 miles long by two to six broad, and gleaming with salt and alkali. Between this and the mountains in some parts of the valley are sloping gravelly "mesas." The Funeral Mountains on the east rise 7,000 feet, the Panamints on the West 11,000ft. On the crest of the latter there is an evergreen forest of pines and junipers.

The salt flat is devoid of vegetation because no plant can live in it. The mesas are sprinkled with shrubs, such as creosote and greasewood, while the mesquite is found between them and the flat. According to Mr. F. V. Colville, of Washington, D. C., botanist of the expedition, in the rainy months of the spring the mesas support a number of herbaceous plants, especially sunflowers, which make some of them appear patched with yellow at a distance. The so-called "sunburned areas" (report of the Wheeler Survey, 1876), are portions of the mesas between the "arroyos" or "washes," in other words the stony channels of floods caused by mountain cloud-bursts. They are covered with dark stones like hard-burned bricks, and their black colour is due to binoxide of manganese, produced by oxidation in the intense sunlight. There is no vegetation upon them.

Sachs has shown by experiment that active protoplasm dies when subjected to a temperature of 50deg. C. (122deg. Fah.); but a plant may live in a higher temperature than this, because of its evaporation and the non-conductivity of its tissues for heat. The spores of certain fungi have been found to retain their vitality after exposure to a temperature of 212deg. Fah. (the boiling point), but their protoplasm is not active, as is that of a growing plant. The temperature of the air in Death Valley sometimes reaches 122deg. Fah. and even more, and the black stones of the "sunburned areas" are probably at a temperature of 140deg. to 150deg. Fah. on such occasions. Hence no plant could live among them. The flora of the valley comprises 136 species, 48 of which are paludose plants, and the rest arid plants, including 20 shrubs, 8 perennials, and 50 annuals. These plants have an affinity to the desert plants of Arizona and North-Western Mexico. There are no trees whatever.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's s s Canton, 2,044 tons, Captain C L W Field, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s s Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Captain A Buck, cleared yesterday for havre, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s s Netherby Hall, 2,133 tons, Captain W H Hood, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (21st February), with a cargo of timber.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,459 tons, Captain C Barboro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (14th February), with a general cargo, six cabin and six deck passengers.

The s s St Regaelus, 2,000 tons, Captain F W Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (4th February), with a cargo of 3,907 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s s Lady Armstong, 2,042 tons, Captain W C Abbott, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Calcutta (22nd February), with a cargo of 4,560 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s s Laurel Branch, 2,180 tons, Captain H P Ritson, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Cardiff (3rd Feb.), with a cargo of 4,256 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C Drummond	1904	Harrison	MadrasCoast	7-3	F Muir&Co
B	R Head	2913	McCalmont	Dunkirk, &c.	10-3	J Heyne
C	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe		VEbm&Co
C	Zulu	1787	Dunn	Not fixed		K Nixon
E	St Giles	2202	Mundi	Marseilles	8-3	K Nixon
H	Asloun	1827	Murray	Not fixed		T Morrison
K	Pembridge	1904	Whitton	Hamburg	12-3	J Mackintosh
L	Ponani	543	Ahmed	Mangalore	6-8	Sheprd & Co
M	Ancona	3300	Madie	Not fixed		P & O Co
N	Nyanza	1421	Baker	Zanzibar	9-3	A Munjee
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden	12-3	M Maritimes
P	Congo	1832	Rogers	Hull	11-3	F Muir & Co
Q	Arroyo	2307	Samuel	Hull	15-3	Grhm & Co

30 tons crane German cruiser Mowe, 538, Zanzibar, Hartmann.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Rajapuri ... 84 Mahomed...C. Mandvie.. 7-3 Shprd&Co
„ Sabarmati. 523 Adum .....Mangalore ... 6-3 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Iran	2316	Delargy	Genoa, &c.	10-3	E Bates&Co
2	Lombardy	1570	Cole	Not fixed		P & O Co
3	Singapore	2341	Ottovio	Genoa, &c.	9-3	F Branchi
4	Canton	2044	Field	China	7-3	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	3891	Harvey	China	8-3	P & O Co
7	St Pancras	2781	Young	Dunkirk	9-3	K Nixon
8	Indra	2333	Burkul	Antwerp	12-3	K Nixon
9	W Hall	2139	Burckley	Not fixed		E Bates
10	Thames	2101	Seaton	London	11-3	P & O Co
12	Methley Hall	2254	Buck	Havre	6-3	E Bates&Co
13	N Hall	2139	Hood	Marseilles.	6-3	E Bates &Co
15	Juba	134	Agnew	Lamoo	7-3	M Mackenzie
16	SdnyThomas	1646	Picktorn	Venice, &c.		J Mackintosh

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Chilka (s)	Wilson	Moulmein, Feb 21.
	Bisagno (s)	Barboro	Hongkong, Feb 14.
	St. Regaelus (s)	Wilson	Cardiff, Feb 4.
	Braunfels (s)	Tegge	Hamburg, Jan 15.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Bendi (s)	Bencki	Marseilles.
	Netherby (s)	Hood	Marseilles, &c.
	Methley Hall (s)	Buck	Havre.

The steamer Canton, Captain Field, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamers La Seyne, for Aden via Kurrachee.
„ Congo, for Hull, &c.
„ Eden bridge, for Antwerp via Kurrachee.
„ Oriental, for Persian Gulf via K C and Kurrachi.
„ Lawada, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Incharran, for Dunkirk, Antwerp, &c.
„ Bisagno, for China, &c.
„ Thames, for London, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
21	Clitus s	Firth	Singapore.
	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay.
22	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
23	Inchdune s	Hutchison	Bombay.
25	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C Coast.
26	Braunfels s	Tegge	Antwerp.
	Kali Nadi s	Moola	Bo'bay via C Coast.
27	Congo s	Rogers	Hull.
	Gledhow s	Sunley	Suakin.
28	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bo'bay via C Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
23	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay via C Coast.
23	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
24	Phyllis s	Granger	Dunkirk& Hamburg
	City of Perth s	Swan	Liverpool.
25	Almora s	Ingram	London & Antwerp.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C Coast
26	Clitus s	Firth	Port Augusta.
	Kali Nadi s	Moola	Bombay via C Coast

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Inchdune, Hutchison, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.
„ Braunfels, Tegge, D. Graham & Co., for Bombay.
„ Congo, Rogers, Finlay Muir & Co., for Bombay.
„ Gledhow, Sunley, Ralli Brothers (not known).
„ Kapurthala, Livingstone, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
28	Wardha s	Wadge	Mauritius, Feb 11.
	A.-H. Man-of-war Kaiserin Elisabeth	Von Becker	Trincomalee, Feb 24
Mar.			
1	Virawa (s)	Houstoun	Bombay, Jan 17.
	Africa (s)	Fausset	Moulmein, Feb 21.
2	R.I.M.S. Dalhousie	Barwick	Chittagong, Feb 28.
	Sir R. Grenville s	Triplett	Batoum, Jan 26.
	Malda s	Nash	Colombo, Feb 24.

DEPARTURES.

March 1.—Steamers Canara, City of Agra and Bhundara; and ship Mozambique.

March 2.—Steamer Waroonga; and ship Futtel Rohoman.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
2	Clan Macpherson s	Glasgow.
	Clan Alpine s	Bimlipatam.
	Golconda s	London.
	Niobe s	Bombay.
	Kerbela s	Rangoon.
	Banda s	Hamburg.
	Huzara s	Calcutta.
3	Vadala s	Bombay.
	Nuddea s	Bombay.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 21st to 27th February.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—374 cwts cotton unpressed, 70 cwts wool unpressed, 540 cwts rapeseed, including jamba, &c, 1,750 cwts rice and 375 corges skins.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—105 cwts cotton unpressed, 2,674 cwts rapeseed, 586 cwts rice, 296 corges skins and 337 corges hides.

Country Crafts (Bombay)—1,438 cwts cotton unpressed, 844 cwts rapeseed, 563 cwts wheat and 220 cwts rice.

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—500 pieces white goods (foreign).

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—720 pieces grey goods, 1,197 pieces white goods (foreign) and 710 pieces prints (foreign).

Rinsdale s, (Batoum)—27,636 gallons kerosine oil.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—6 pieces grey goods, 60 pieces grey goods (Indian), 810 pieces white goods, and 2,516 pieces prints (foreign).

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—4,603 pieces grey goods, 8,103 pieces grey goods (Indian), 25,629 pieces white goods, 11,096 pieces prints (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 4,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) and 42 cwts copper.

City of Perth s, (Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay)—300 pieces grey goods (foreign), 853 pieces white goods (foreign), 14,069 pieces (foreign), 2,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 42 cwts iron bar, &c. and 43 cwts steel.

Simla s, (Bombay)—1,780 pieces prints (foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—7,039 pieces grey goods, 9,045 pieces grey goods, 7,818 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,675 pieces prints (foreign), 96 pieces prints (Indian), 700 lbs grey yarns, 5,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 104 cwts copper and 167 cwts yellow metal.

Country Crafts (Bombay)—623 pieces grey goods and 71 tons coal.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending March 4, as compared with the statement of February 25, 1893:—

Liabilities.	Feb. 25. Rs.	March 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,85,755	55,08,212
Do. do. at Branches	38,89,362	40,59,095
Other Deposits	3,96,37,242	3,85,68,927
Post Bills	3,238	19,026
Cash Credits, undrawn	25,00,721	25,46,797
Rs. ..	6,52,66,318	6,44,52,067
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,19,13,672	88,65,806
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,39,825	79,82,058
Loans do. do. do.	96,28,341	95,68,667
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,220	788
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,09,85,238	2,06,93,589
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,710 Applied in reduction .. „ 2,85,000	3,92,710	3,92,710
Stamps, &c.	19,600	19,728
Bullion	5,38,401	4,39,901
Cash Balances with other banks.	5,13,845	13,29,412
Cash and Currency Notes	1,33,33,466	1,51,54,438
Rs. ..	6,52,66,318	6,44,52,067

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General Office, Simla, February 24.

In all musketry returns, the results obtained with the Lee-Metford and Martini-Henry rifles are to be shown separately.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men passed through a course of instruction at the Umballa Veterinary School, and qualified at the examination:—

Commissariat Transport Dept—Sergts W F Driesen, R P Collier, W Lowe, N O'Neill, W Webb, C Williment and W Pepper.

British Cavalry—Private W Escreet, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Sergts Farrier G Reade and N Moss, 5th Lancers; Sergt W Slamps and Shoeing-smith W Stokes, 7th Dragoon Guards; Sergt Farrier J Redan and Shoeing-smith H Duke, 16th Lancers; Assist Shoeing-smith A Owen and Sergt Farrier H Walker, 18th Hussars.

Royal Artillery—Gunner T W Baker, 44th Field Batty; Driver A Peach, "K" R H Arty; Shoeing-smith G Taylor, 2nd Field Batty; Shoeing-smith W G Tucker, "A" Rl H Arty; Gunner A E Smith, No 2 Mountain Batty; Assist Shoeing-smith J Caukwell, 9th Field Batty; Shoeing-smith H A Medcalf, "Q" Rl H Artry; Shoeing-smith W Watling, 15th Field Batty; Shoeing-smith F Brounsell, 50th Field Batty; and Driver W Taylor, 60th Field Batty

British Infantry—Private G McVicar and Lance-Corpl C Johnstone, 2nd Battn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Lance-Corpls M Murray, 1st East Lancashire Regt; G Cousins and J Rigland, 2nd Battn Highland L I; C F Hooper (2nd Queen's), Royal West Surrey Regt; and Sergt W Mansbridge, 3rd Battn Rifle Brigade.

Native Cavalry—Sowar Abdul Latif Khan, 1st Ben Cavly; Sowar Ameerullah Khan, 2nd Ben Lan; Sowar Faiz Mahomed Khan, 3rd Ben Cavly; Sowar Ghulam Ali Khan, 4th Ben Cavly; Sowar Ram Jas, 5th Ben Cavly; Farrier Nadar Beg, 6th Ben Cavly; Sowar Sikundur Bux, 7th Ben Cavly; Sowar Abdul Rahim Khan, 8th Ben Cavly; Sowar Fazul Deen, 9th Ben Lan; and Dafadar Jan Singh, 10th Ben Lanc; Sowars Gopal Singh, 14th Ben Lan; Mahomed Afzul Khan, 15th Ben Lan; Khalid Khan, 17th Ben Cavly; Nizamuddin Khan, 18th Ben Lan; Nawabali Khan, 19th Ben Lan; Lance-Dafadar Ghulam Sarwar, 1st Pun Cavly; and Manzur Ahmud, 3rd Pun Cavalry.

Native Details—Jamadar Ghulam Hussain, Commissariat Transport Dept; Driver Ali Ahmud, No 4, Hazara Mountain Battery; Sapper Abdur Rahman, Ben Sappers and Miners; and Sowar Sowan Singh, Errinpurrah Irregular Force.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Ben Infy—Lieut J S Swan, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation.

19th Pun Infy—Capt G A McCarthy, Wing Comdr, sub pro tem, 24th Pun Infy, to be Offg Wing Comdr, with effect from date of joining, vice Wilmer, offg as 2nd-in-Command.

40th Ben Infy—2nd Lieut G A Preston, R S, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be offg wing officer, on probation.

Army Pay Dept—Paymaster and Honry Capt C R Jaffe, on return from leave to England, to be Paymaster of the 2nd Battn Middlesex Regt.

Surgn-Col L D Spencer, M D, is confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, vice Surgn-Col J C Morice, retired.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the Transport Departmental Examination:—Lieut H A Lempriere, 7th Dragoon Guards; 2nd-Lieut C M Dixon, 16th Lancers; and 2nd-Lieut G L Paget, The Rifle Brigade.

Military Works Dept—Col G D A Jackson, G L C, is transferred from the Allahabad to the Bareilly Division.

On arrival in India, Lieut F M Close, R E, is posted to the Bombay Section, Indian Submarine Mining Company.

On return from the Isazai Field Force, Lieuts G S Cartwright and A H D Riach, R E, were reposted to the Rawal Pindi and Sirhind-Lahore Commands, respectively.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battn West Yorkshire Regt—Lieut A A Fisher, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battn Bedfordshire Regt—Major W H Riddell, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion East Lancashire Regt—Capt F H Trent, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Highland L I—Capt E A C Garland, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut E R Cureton, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battn Royal West Surrey Regt—Capt H B Fowler, who had qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymaster of the Battalion.

2nd Battn Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut E E B Bruno, who has qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymaster of the Battalion, vice Lieut F Ford Mellows, resigned.

8th Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Lieut D R Green, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt G B French.

21st Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Lieut P B Haig to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt H E Banatvala.

29th Bengal Infantry—Sugn-Lieut T W A Fullerton, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt J C Lamont.

40th Bengal Infantry—Lieut G F H Dillon, Wing Officer and Adjt, to be Wing Comdr, vice Hunter, transferred to the 10th Bengal Infy.

4th Sikh Infantry—Major C Dempster, 2nd-in-Comd, to be Comdt, vice Gaselee, transferred to the 1st Battn, 5th Goorkha Rifles.

Capt V C Tonnochy, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice Dempster.

Capt T Quin, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infy, to be Wing Comdr, vice Tonnochy.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col W Taylor, M D, Army Medical Staff, is directed to return to England.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt J W P Peters, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Highland L I—Major R D B Rutherford, for twelve months, on private affairs.

3rd Battn Rifle Brigade—Lieut G P Tharp, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff—Surgn-Capt R W Wright, for six months, on private affairs.

Surgn-Capt R Jennings, M D, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—16th Lancers—2nd-Lieut C F Macnaghten, for two months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Hampshire Regt—Lieut I F R Thompson, Wing Officer, on probation, 25th Punjab Infty, for three months, to Rawalpindi, to study the native languages.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Mr E V Westmacott, Commr of Excise, Bengal, is appointed to be Commr of the Presidency Divin, vice Mr J Beames, about to retire.

Mr J H Bernard, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Muzaffarpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr, Nadia.

The Hon'ble H Lee, C S, Chairman of the Commrs of Calcutta, is allowed furlough for 1 year.

Mr J G Ritchie, Magte and Collr, 3rd grade, on furlough, is appointed to act as Chairman of the Commrs of Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of the Hon'ble H Lee.

Mr E V Levinge, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

Lieut R G McLaurin Monteath, Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion, is allowed leave of absence for 1 year.

Mr H A D Phillips, Magte and Collr, Mymensingh, is appointed to be Magte and Collr, Monghyr, vice Mr C H Vowell, about to retire.

Mr A Earle, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Saran, is appointed to act until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Mymensingh.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept:—

Mr C A Wilkins, Dist and Sess Judge, Bhagalpur, on special duty.

Mr H C Streatfeild, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Judl, Pol and Appt Depts.

Mr E V Levinge, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, 24-Parganas, on special duty, is appointed to act as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Judl, Pol and Appt Depts, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H C Streatfeild.

Mr A E Staley, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Backergunge, is appointed to act temporarily as Addl Dist and Sess Judge of the 24-Parganas and Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R F Rampini, or until further orders.

Mr R R Hope, Jt-Mage and Depy Collr, Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist and Sess Judge of that district.

The services of Mr F Rampini, Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr H E C Paget, Dist Supdt of Police, Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to act as Depy Commr of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A B Barnard or untill further orders.

Mr H B St Leger, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act temporarily as Asst Insptr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, Sealdah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E M Showers, or until further orders.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Privilege leave of absence for 3 months is granted to Mr C M Wintle, Asst Supdt of Police, Nowgong, from 1st Mar 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Extraordinary leave of absence without pay for 8 months is granted to the Rev J C Evans, Head Master, Shillong High and Normal Schools or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev R Jones is appointed to act sub. *pro tem*, as Head Master of the Shillong High and Normal Schools, during the absence on leave of the Rev J C Evans, or until further orders.

Mr A M Long, Asst Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Sibsagar Division, is transferred temporarily to the Kamrup Forest, of which he will hold charge during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H G Young, or until further orders, from date of receiving charge.

Mr R Lea, Extra Asst Commr, on return from leave, is posted to the sadr sub-division of the Lakhimpur district.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr E A Down, Depy Consvr of Forests, 5 months, on medical certificate.

Mr W H Cobb, City Magte, Lucknow, furlough partly in and partly out of India, for 18 months.

Mr J W Muir, Dist and Sess Judge, Jaunpur, furlough out of India, for 10 months.

Mr A Venis, Professor of Philosophy, Queen's College, and Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares, leave on private affairs for 6 months, and extraordinary leave without allowances, in continuation for 6 months.

Mr J W Hose, Offg Under-Secy to Govt, vice Mr C Stewart-Wilson, to officiate as Under-Secy to Govt, vice Mr H W Pike.

Mr W H Moreland, Asst Commr, Fyzabad, to officiate as Under-Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, vice Mr C Stewart-Wilson.

Mr E H Radice, Asst Commr, Bara Banki, to officiate as City Magte, Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Mr Cobb, or until further orders.

Mr L M Thornton, Offg Legal Remembrancer to Govt, on being relieved by Mr J Deas, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Jaunpur, during the absence on leave of Mr J W Muir, or until further orders.

Mr E A Molony, Asst Commr, from Almora to Naini Tal, Tal on the return from leave of Col G E Reade.

Mr W G Wilcocks, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Agra to Cawnpore.

Agra Volunteer Reserve Company,—Mr E John to be second Lieut, vice Johnson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Mr J H P Forsyth, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, attached to the P W D Secretariat, N-W P and Oudh, on special duty, is granted 18 months' furlough.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

The Blouses Illustrated are the most lady-like and popular styles now before the public, and in view of the great demand, we have imported a large stock. They are carefully made, and the button holes are well-finished, and we have much pleasure in bringing them to the notice of ladies as really pretty and cheap garments.

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Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
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A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
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NOTICES.

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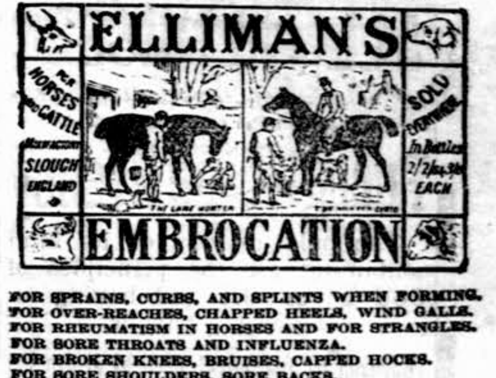

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SOLD EVERYWHERE In Bottles 2/- 2/6 & 3/6 EACH
EMBROCATION

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
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FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. Rutland,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.
Sir,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
Haddington,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
Sir,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
Harrington,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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Sold by Chemist Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
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SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS 1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

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WHITE ROSE
The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is Atkinson's. Beware of Imitations.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
When of good quality Eau de Cologne is one of the most refreshing Perfumes. Atkinson's English make is universally acknowledged to be the finest.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND
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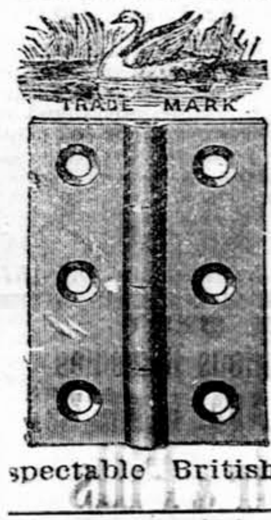

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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The Consulting Physician and Electrician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says: "*There is no doubt that Electricity is one of the most powerful* NERVE *tonics we possess.*" All sufferers from Loss of Power Shattered Nerves, Debility, Impotence, Nervous-Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Brain Fag, Hypochondriasis, Impaired Vitality, or any sign of Premature Old Age, consequent upon overstrain, or the effects of unhealthy climate, should writ at once to MR. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians), for his NEW MEDICAL WORK, entitled "*Galvanic Electricity*," which will be sent to any address, on application, free by post, together with copies of testimonials (selected from thousands). Note address, and write at once to Mr. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, Ltd.,
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Advice by correspondence free of charge.

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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
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PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
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An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many **Testimonials** received

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None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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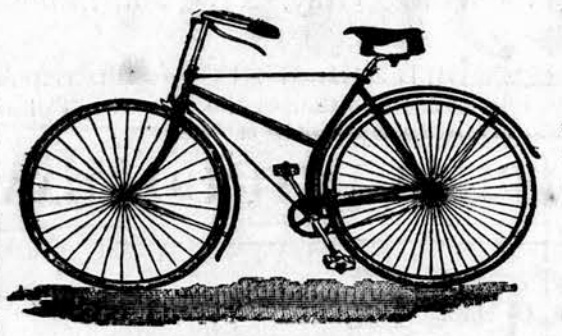

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This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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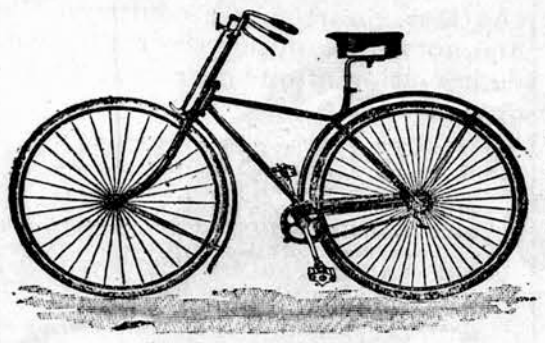

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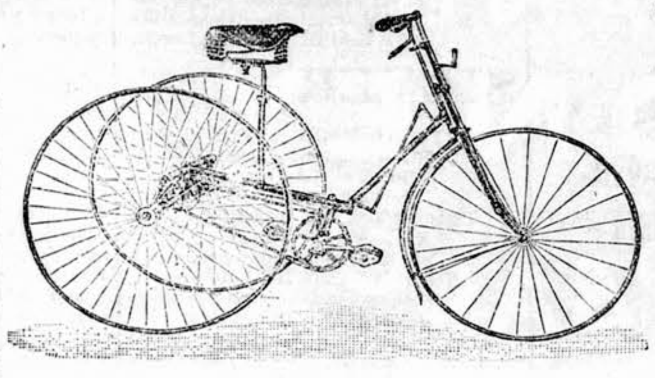

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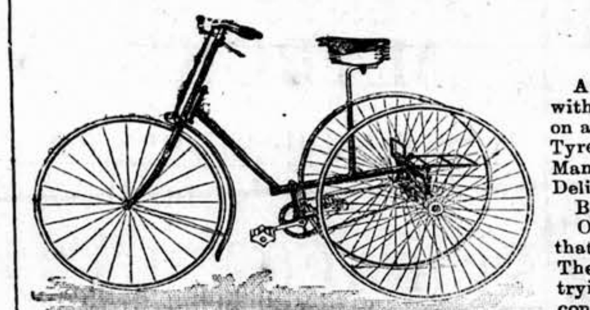

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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

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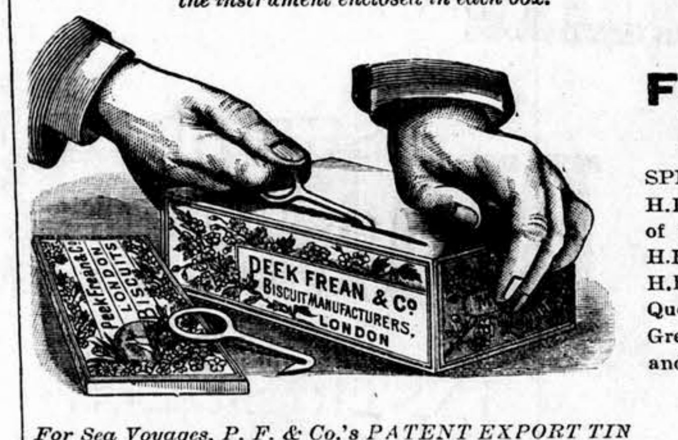

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Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

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Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
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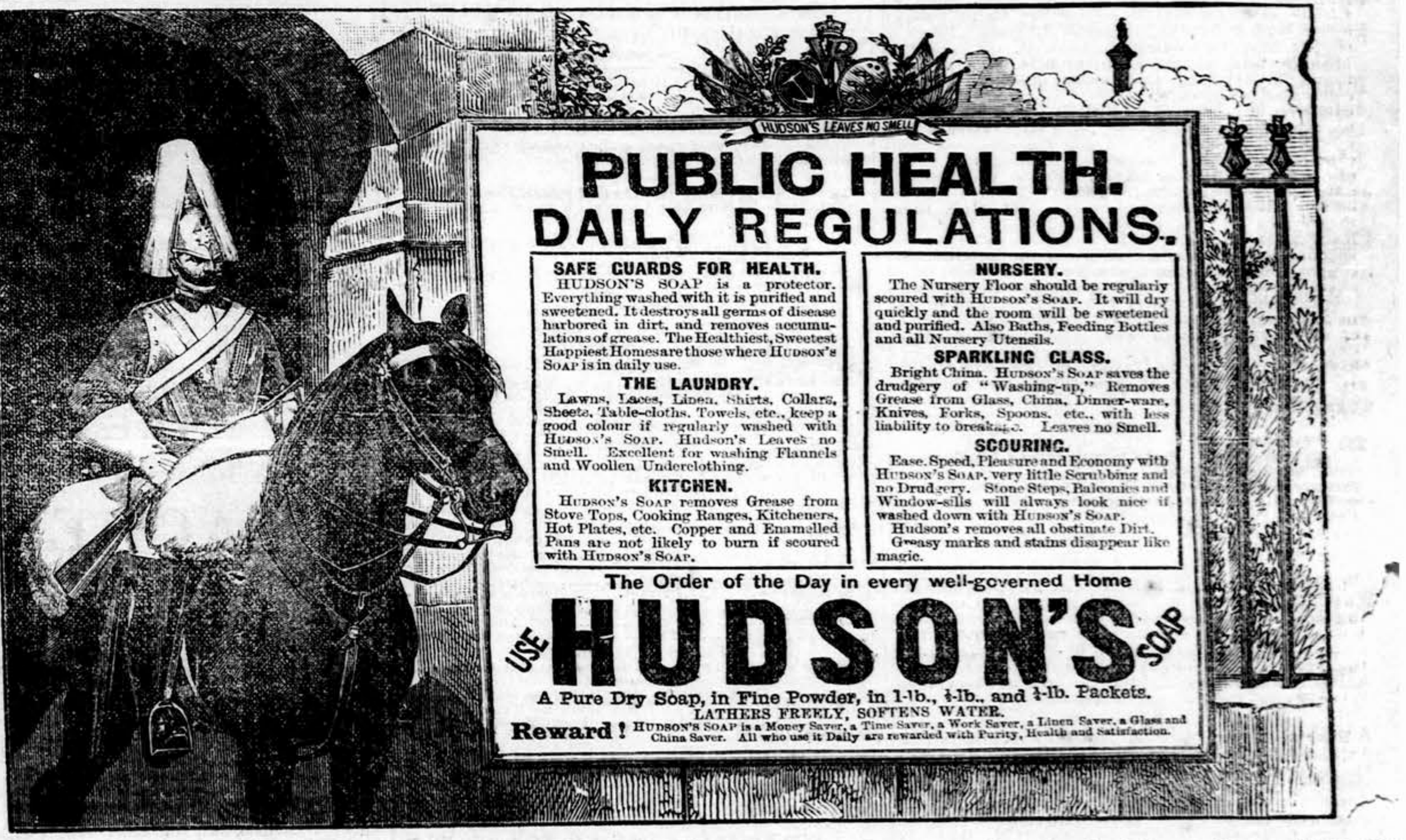

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up," Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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USE MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World.

The Original and the Best.

Contains the Most Cream.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
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Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

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Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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